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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP—REJECTION OF A BILL TO REPEAL THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Sun* says it has undoubted authority for stating that after repeated conferences Mr. Gladstone has promised to resume the leadership of the Liberal Party next year.

The House of Commons to-day, at the close of an animated debate, rejected the bill to repeal the Contagious Diseases act, by a vote of 308 to 126. The Government opposed the bill, on the ground that the act it sought to repeal afforded great protection to the Army and Navy.

ANOTHER FAILURE IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 23.—Wilson & Armstrong, No. 69 Aldermanbury, have failed. Their liabilities are $1,000,000.

THE REVIVALISTS AND THE ETON AUTHORITIES—OPINION OF THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

LONDON, June 23—The Bishop of Chichester, in a speech at a luncheon which followed the laying of the corner-stone of a church at Ardingley, expressed regret that Messrs. Moody and Sankey had been allowed to hold a meeting near Eton. He contrasted the weakness of the authorities there now with the vigor which had been shown in former times. Then Moody and Sankey might have fallen on their knees before such a privilege as that recently obtained by them would have been granted.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS AT LIVERPOOL CLOSED.

LONDON, June 23.—The revival preachers have closed their meetings in Liverpool. The expenses have exceeded the contributions by $8,000.

HOPELESS ILLNESS OF LADY FRANKLIN.

LONDON, June 24—6 A. M.—Lady Franklin is hopelessly ill. She bid farewell yesterday to the Commander of the Pandora, which went in search of relics of the Franklin Expedition and on other exploring voyages.

THE RIFLEMEN IN IRELAND.

MILITARY DISPLAY AT THE CURRAGH WITNESSED BY THE VISITORS—COURTESIES FROM THE BRITISH OFFICERS.

DUBLIN, June 23.—A sham fight and grand review of British troops took place at the Curragh Camp to-day. and were witnessed by the members of the American Rifle Team and their friends. Eight thousand soldiers, with thirty pieces of artillery, took part in the manœuvres. Among the crack regiments were the Grenadiers, the Enniskillens, the Ninety-first Highlanders, and the Third Dragoon Guards. The fight lasted two hours. In the review which followed, the infantry marched past to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." The American visitors, by invitation, lunched with the officers of the Ninety-first Highlanders. The weather was fine, and the spectacle attracted a crowd of about 5,000 people.

FRANCE.

OVERFLOW OF THE RIVER GARONNE—HOUSES AND BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY—TOULOUSE INUNDATED.

PARIS, June 23.—Heavy rains have caused an unprecedented overflow of the River Garonne. Two bridges and many houses have been carried away.

Toulouse is inundated. The waters are still rising, and the situation is serious. The hospital is threatened, and the patients have been removed.

BELGIUM.

A BILL PASSED MAKING AN OFFER TO COMMIT CRIME PUNISHABLE.

BRUSSELS, June 23.—The Chamber of Representatives has passed a bill making the offer to commit a crime an offense, and prescribing penalties therefor. The vote stood 75 yeas to 6 nays.

GERMANY.

RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS TO BE PROHIBITED?

BERLIN, June 23.—The Government is preparing a Parliamentary measure prohibiting public religious processions. This is aimed at the Catholics.

BURMAH.

PERMISSION GRANTED GREAT BRITAIN TO SEND TROOPS THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, June 23.—The King of Burmah has granted to Great Britain the right to send forces through his dominions to Western China if requisite for future expeditions.

It is officially announced that the King of Burmah has given satisfactory explanation of his course of action to Sir Douglas Forsyth, the British Envoy. War is now considered improbable.

CHINA.

THE EXCITEMENT AT CHIN KIANG SUBSIDED—PARTIAL REPARATION MADE.

LONDON, June 23.—Advices from China say that the disorder in Chin Kiang, growing out of the arrest of two native soldiers for insulting the American Consul and his wife, has subsided. The Chinese have partially satisfied demands for reparation.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

THE FRANKLIN AND ALASKA THROUGH THE GREAT BELT.

COPENHAGEN, June 23.—The United States steamers Franklin and Alaska have passed through the Great Belt, going southward.

CUBA.

THE SCHOONER MARY CHILTON AT HAVANA—THE CREW PRISONERS.

HAVANA, June 23.—The schooner Mary Chilton, previously reported to have been abandoned under suspicious circumstances, was brought to this port yesterday. The members of her crew, under arrest, arrived here to-day, and will leave for the United States on the steamer Georgia.

REPORTED CONSOLIDATION OF WESTERN RAILROADS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Kansas City says: The rumor of a proposed consolidation of the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific Railways is creating quite a stir in this city. The managers of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are preparing to move out, the railroad company intending to run their own express. President Dillon, of the Union Pacific, President Carr, of the Kansas Pacific, and five Directors' cars of different roads were here yesterday. It is probable that through freight and Pullman cars will be run from St. Louis to Ogden over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway.

THE MORGAN SCHOOL AT CLINTON, CONN.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 23.—The statues of Abraham Pierson, first President of Yale College, and of Charles Morgan, of New-York, were unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at Clinton today. Addresses were made by B. G. Northrop, L. E. Stanton, President Porter and ex-President Woolsey of Yale College, Dr. Bacon, Hon. H. Barnard, Prof. Silliman, and others. Both statues are the gift of Mr. Morgan, who founded the Morgan School at Clinton, his native place, his gifts to the institution amounting in all to $170,000.

THE BLACK HILLS.

DISPATCHES FROM COL. DODGE AND PROF. JENNEY, ON FRENCH CREEK—SMALL QUANTITIES OF GOLD FOUND.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A dispatch received at the War Department to-day from Assistant Adjt. Gen. Whipple, of Gen. Sherman's staff, dated St. Louis, Mo., June 23, announces that a dispatch just received there from Col. Dodge, dated Harney's Peak, June 17, reports that gold was found in paying quantities on French Creek. Custer's report is confirmed in every particular. Col. Dodge reports the command is well and in fine condition. He has written fully upon the discovery, and will forward his reports by mail.

The following dispatch has been received at the Indian Bureau from Prof. Jenney, dated Camp on French Creek, near Harney's Peak, June 17, 1875:

To Hon. E. P. Smith:

I have discovered gold in small quantities on the north bend of the Castle Creek, in terraces or bars of quartz gravel. Arrived here yesterday. About fifteen miners have located camp on the creek above here, and have commenced working. Gold is found from Castle Creek southwardly to French Creek, at this point, and the deposits are almost wholly in Dakota. The region has not been fully explored, but the yield of gold thus far has been quite small, and the reports of the richness of the gravel bars are greatly exaggerated. On French Creek the deposits of gravel are very unfavorably situated. The water supply is small and failing, and the grade too little to admit of the tailings being carried off by the stream. The prospect at present is not such as to warrant extended explorations in mining.

(Signed,) W. P. JENNEY,
E. M. G. Expedition.

A NEWSPAPER DISPACTH ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The special correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean*, with the scientific expedition in the Black Hills, at Camp Harney, on French Creek, Custer's Gulch, sends the following telegram via Fort Laramie of date June 16: "Gold in large quantities and of good quality has been discovered in Custer's Gulch, on French Creek, and along this stream for a distance of upward of seven miles toward the source or gulch mines. There are scattered along French Creek four different mining parties, numbering twenty-five men, who have taken up claims, on all of which good color has been obtained. There are also several quartz lodes which promise rich returns, but the greatest importance is attached to the gulch gold diggings. When the gold was discovered the scientists were at Camp Tuttle, and only arrived here yesterday afternoon, when they were somewhat astonished at the discovery. It is intended to make this the permanent camp, where the command will remain until the return of the supply train from Laramie."

ANTICIPATED TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

OMAHA, Neb., June 23.—Prominent frontiersmen and army officers express the opinion that there will be great trouble with the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes this Summer and Fall. At least five large war parties have left the reservations during the last two weeks. The cavalry in this department are unable to keep them on the reservations through limited numbers. It will be impossible for the soldiers to guard the Black Hills and attend to the Indians.

THE LOST STEAMER SARANAC.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—COURTESY OF THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Two dispatches were received at the Navy Department to-day, in regard to the loss of the Saranac. The first was from Lieut. Commander Saunders, executive officer of that vessel, dated Victoria, June 21, announcing the disaster, which occurred on Friday morning, and his arrival at Victoria to charter a steamer. The other dispatch was from Admiral Cochrane, of Her Majesty's steam-ship Repulse, dated Vallejo, June 21. After announcing the disaster, the Admiral says: "I have dispatched Her Majesty's ship Myrmidon to assist in every possible way. I leave on my flag-ship immediately on the same service."

THE PROHIBITION STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, June 23.—The Prohibition State Convention completed its organization to-day, and nominated a part of the State ticket as follows: For Secretary of State, G. D. Dusenbury, of Ontario; Controller, Anson A. Hopkins, of Monroe; for Treasurer, Stephen B. Ayers, of Yates; for State Engineer and Surveyor, George A. Dudley, of Ulster; Canal Commissioner, Ira D. Bell, of St. Lawrence; State Prison Inspector, John B. Gibb, of New-York; Attorney General, Eli T. Marsh, of Herkimer.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize Almighty God in every true reform, and especially do we acknowledge His hand in the progress of the prohibition sentiment of this State and nation.

Resolved, That it is neither right nor politic for the State to license any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, corrupt morals, and destroy life.

Resolved, That we are unalterably committed to an amendment to the Constitution of the State prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Resolved, That, as all true temperance men have acknowledged the justice of prohibition and unity of thought has been secured, we ask all temperance men and organizations to combine in unity of action with our movement.

Resolved, That the complicity of the National Government in the crime of the liquor traffic makes the issue a national one and demands a national Prohibition Party.

Adjourned *sine die*.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments in favor of claimants were rendered: Case No. 539, H. M. Crowell, $454 25; case No. 477, Richard G. Luce, $1,427 75; case No. 238, M. A. Chadwick, $645; case No. 237, Frank F. West, $1,038 37; case No. 419, P. H. Cootey, $4,020 10.

Case No. 130, Frederick B. Taylor et al., submitted, and No. 1,122, a counter claim, waived by agreement of the parties.

Case No. 340 submitted upon the testimony without argument, Richards for complainants.

Cases No. 247, Marshall J. Mills; No. 64, William C. Borden; No. 1,100, William H. Davis; No. 25, F. Percival; No. 282, F. Percival, Administrator, and No. 284, Ed. C. Marshall, were grouped and submitted upon the testimony, William W. Crapo for complainants.

Cases No. 1,132, North & Co., Frank Hacket for complainant; No. 206, M. Howland; No. 248, Benjamin Winslow; No. 494, Charles H. Gifford et al.; No. 495, D. Kempton; No. 496, Otis Seabury; No. 497, Abner R. Tucker; No. 557, Ed. S. Davis; No. 819, George W. Briggs; No. 478, Andrew T. Nash; No. 542, William Bonney; No. 807, James Dowden; and No. 1,151, Julia M. Cox, Administratrix, were grouped and submitted upon the testimony and oral argument of counsel. Adjourned.

A SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23.—J. J. McKinnon, agent of the American Bond Funding and Banking Association, limited, London, who was arrested in Illinois some time since on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from a hotel-keeper of this city, by means of alleged worthless drafts on London, was to-day brought before the Police Court for examination. The accused conducted his own case, and succeeded, after a lengthy investigation, in exonerating himself from the charge of criminality in getting the money. His discharge was thereupon ordered. McKinnon had previously refunded the money obtained.

LEGISLATION IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 23.—The Senate today passed a constitutional amendment forbidding the bonding of towns in aid of railroads or other private corporations. The vote stood—yeas, 15; nays, 6. The amendment was defeated in the House. In the House, a constitutional amendment redistricting the State and making the number of Senators not less than forty-one nor more than forty-nine, was defeated—yeas, 105; nays, 121.

AN INDIAN WAR THREATENED.

OMAHA, Neb., June 23.—Advices from Spotted Tail's Agency states that three large war parties left that vicinity on the 17th inst.—one each for the Ponca or Pawnee, Ute and Shoshone reservations. It is thought that an Indian war is about to be inaugurated. Information has been sent to the Indian agents.

WASHINGTON.

CLASSIFICATION OF MELADO AND CONCENTRATED MELADO.

SPECIAL BOARD OF TREASURY AGENTS TO DEFINE THE DIFFERENCE—THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD—EXTENSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A board of special Treasury agents has been in session at New-York for the purpose of determining where the line of difference shall be drawn between melado and concentrated melado, so that the rates of duty prescribed in the act of February last may be properly imposed. In consequence of the various representations made by importers and refiners prior to the passage of the "Little Tariff act," much time and labor were required to establish the sugar rate. Similar difficulty has been experienced by revenue officers in properly classifying melado and concentrated melados. The Treasury Board has visited the various ports through which sugars are imported, and made thorough examination of the special matter in charge. The result of the examinations, with the conclusions arrived at, will be submitted to the Secretary in a report.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GOODS FOR THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Under date of Shanghai, April 20, 1875, M. B. Langhorne, Acting Agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, writes to George F. Seward, United States Consul General, as follows:

"Referring to your letter in regard to shipments intended for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and the passages of persons commissioned by the Chinese Government in connection with the Exhibition, I am prepared to send goods to New-York, via Panama at half rates, say four and a half cents per pound, United States gold, and take first-class passengers at $250, Mexican, instead of $410, the regular fare, and steerage passengers at $90, instead of $160. I shall be at liberty to withdraw from this offer in case I am instructed differently from New-York. I will write to San Francisco, asking the good offices of the company's agent there toward making arrangements under which goods and passengers can be forwarded directly to Philadelphia, quickly, and at liberal rates."

THE SIXTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

J. M. McGrew received this morning his commission as Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, under the new law reorganizing the Treasury Department. There will be no chief clerk to the Auditor, and the person performing that duty will be known as Deputy Auditor, at a salary of $2,500; F. B. Lilly, a fourth-class clerk in the office, has been appointed to that position. The new law also increased the salary of Auditor from $3,000 to $4,000.

THE TREASURY.

The Treasury balances at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $4,437,495; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $64,045,000; coin, $72,878,747, including $21,119,400 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $377,064,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $298,282, and the Customs receipts, $502,222.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDHOLDERS.

An adjourned meeting of the Northern Pacific Railroad bondholders was held yesterday afternoon at Clark's Hall, Dr. J. E. Snodgrass in the chair, and Dr. Detrick, Secretary. A resolution was adopted expressing the sense of the meeting in regard to the road, to the effect "that the order of sale and distribution should be so modified as to best protect the interests of the bondholders." A committee was appointed to visit New-York City on June 30 to attend the meeting of the bondholders and give expression to the above resolution.

RIGHTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has received information of a decision recently rendered by Judge McCandless in an action of debt brought against the Cashier of the Monongahela National Bank, of Brownsville, Penn., to recover a penalty of $500 for the refusal of the Cashier to permit the Deputy Collector of internal revenue to examine the checks on file in said bank. The court entered judgment for the defendant, holding the internal revenue Collector had no right under section 3,177 of the Revised Statutes to exercise the powers claimed by him.

TELEGRAPH TO FORT SILL COMPLETED.

A dispatch was received at the War Department to-day announcing that the military telegraph, constructed by the Signal Bureau, has been completed to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and is now in working order to that point.

CIRCULAR RELATING TO INVOICES.

The Treasury Department has issued for the information of parties shipping goods to the United States a circular to Collectors, Appraisers, and others declaratory of the laws relative to invoices. An impression has seemed to prevail abroad that goods sent by the manufacturer abroad to a consignee in the United States for sale on his account could be invoiced at a small fraction above the cost of manufacture, thus giving an advantage over goods purchased from the manufacturer, which are invoiced at the cost price, usually based on the open market value of such goods. To correct this impression, and to fully inform shippers of the true state of the law upon the subject, the circular, after citing the provisions of law applicable, declares two general principles governing the declaration of invoice value as follows: first, as to merchandise acquired by purchase, the invoice must state the actual cost thereof, with charges, &c.; second, as to merchandise acquired otherwise than by purchase, the invoice must exhibit the actual market value thereof at the period of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence exported, with the charges, and not merely the cost to the manufacturer or producer. Certain rules for determining the market value are specifically set forth in the circular.

DECREASE OF IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The following statement, showing a decrease in the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to the United States, during the five months ended May 31, 1875, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Commodities.	1874.	1875.
Alkali	£479,498	£431,674
Apparel and slops	£108,527	£44,185
Copper, unwrought, cwt	223	20
Copper, wrought, cwt	506	99
Haberdashery and millinery	£324,224	£301,490
Hardware and cutlery	£264,8[illegible]8	£250,426
Iron—Bar, angle, bolt, and rod, tons	1,957	1,125
Iron—Railroad of all sorts, tons	52,445	13,888
Iron—Hoops, sheets, and boiler-plates, tons	1,787	951
Iron—Cast or wrought, and other manufactures of, tons	10,651	3,234
Iron—Old, for remanufacturing, tons	3,250	2,662
Steel, unwrought, tons	5,497	4,399
Lead, pig, rolled and sheet, tons	1,030	1
Machinery	£93,599	£78,313
Paper, writing or printing	£17,850	£9,597
Paper, other kinds, except hangings	£14,219	£6,064
Broad stuffs of silk or satin	£79,096	£4[illegible],744
Ribbons of all kinds	£19,180	£8,726
Other articles of silk only	£76,304	£36,007
Of silk and other materials	£29,878	£8,994
Tin, unwrought, cwt	34,609	10,226
Stationery, other than paper	£47,376	£29,460
Worsted stuffs, yards	31,028,030	25,353,200

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE EXTENDED.

The following general order has been issued from the War Department: By the direction of the President the limits of the Department of the Platte are hereby extended to include so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the north-eastern boundary of Idaho, embracing the post of Fort Hall. The portion of country above referred to has heretofore been within the limits of the Department of California, under Gen. Schofield, but being isolated from the head-quarters of that command, and nearer to the Department of the Platte, it was deemed expedient to make the transfer.

NAVY.

Lieut. Albert Ross has been ordered to the Worcester, North Atlantic Station. Lieut. H. B. Mansfield has been detached from the Michigan and ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty on the Asiatic Station. Mate Lewis F. Strout has been detached from the receiving-ship Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, at Norfolk, Va. Passed Assistant Engineer John W. Gardner has been detached from the Swatara and placed on waiting orders.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to relieve Capt. E. D. Baker of the charge of the national cemeteries at City Point, Cold Harbor, Danville, Fredericksburg, Glendale, Fort Harrison, Poplar Grove, Richmond, Seven Pines, and Staunton, Va. Capt. J. W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, has been assigned to duty at the head-quarters, Military Division of the Missouri. On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Lieut. Col. S. Crispin, Ordnance Department, has been appointed Constructor of Ordnance at the New-York Arsenal, New-York City.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has signed the following commissions: Jacob M. McGrew, of Ohio, to be Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, vice Sheets; William Miller, to be Postmaster at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Lucien Lord, to be Postmaster at Athol, Mass.; Samuel H. Shoemaker, to be Postmaster at Dewitt, Iowa. The President has appointed Charles Lee to be Surveyor of the Customs at Augusta, Ga., and R. Hubbard to be Postmaster at McGregor, Clayton County, Iowa, vice Calvin F. Bell, resigned.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Richard Archdeacon, Storekeeper in the Seventeenth Ohio District; Elias Ulmsnider, Gauger in the Thirteenth Illinois, and G. D. Capron in the First Missouri District.

KILLED BY A CIRCULAR SAW.

A colored man, named Richard Mosel, employed at the planing mill of N. C. Draper & Co., in this city, was caught in the circular saw to-day while at work in the mill and before he could be extricated his leg was nearly severed from his body, and he was injured so severely that he died in a short time after being removed to hospital.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Preparatory steps are being taken to bring about a system of international exchange between Great Britain and the United States through the medium of the co-operative societies in Great Britain and the Patrons of Husbandry in America. The Central Co-operative Board of the co-operative societies has been in correspondence with Secretary Kelley, of the National Grange, for some time past relative to the project; and at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Grange next week, the subject will be formally presented by a deputation from the co-operative societies now en route to the United States. The British co-operators ask the acceptance of their plan of union, and state that the object is to reform commercial abuses, get rid of middlemen, restore integrity in dealing, equalize wealth &c., and represent that a much greater quantity of American products would be sold in England but for the extravagant charges of middlemen, and that the same is true of manufactured articles sent to America from England. They propose to operate with the Grangers on direct trade lines, sending their own ships, freighted with their own goods, to exchange for American products, such as wheat and cotton, on fair, equitable, and economical terms. The co-operative societies of Great Britain number about 500,000 members, while the number of Grangers is estimated at about 2,000,000. As the latter already have State agencies established for the purchase at wholesale rates and for cash of all the articles they desire, the plan of exchange proposed is believed to be feasible, since co-operation is one of the underlying principles of the order. Prominent Grangers now in the city, especially those from the South and West, are anxious to have the proposition of the British co-operators accepted, since they assert that they could sell their agricultural products to better advantage in the European market and get many articles of English manufacture at cheaper rates than in this country.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 24—1 A. M.—The highest barometer is in the Gulf States, where southerly winds and partly cloudy weather prevail. South-westerly winds, warm, clear weather, and stationary pressure prevail in the Atlantic States. Southerly winds, low barometer, warm, clear, or partly cloudy weather, from the lakes to Tennessee and the North-west, with rain in the latter. The rivers have risen at Omaha, Memphis, and Louisville, and fallen at Cincinnati and Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and south-west to south-east winds, with possibly occasional rain near the mountains.

For the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, stationary barometer, south-west to south-east winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lakes, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys, south-east to north-east winds, falling barometer, cooler, increasingly cloudy weather and rain.

The Lower Ohio will rise slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1875.	1874.		1875.	1874.
3 A. M.	67°	67°	3:30 P. M.	80°	94°
6 A. M.	69°	66°	6 P. M.	75°	87°
9 A. M.	70°	77°	9 P. M.	71°	82°
12 M.	74°	87°	12 P. M.	71°	79°

Average temperature yesterday........72⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........79⅞°

A REMARKABLE METEOR.

This morning at 1:45 a meteor of extraordinary brilliancy was seen to pass through the heavens from the south toward the north-east. From THE TIMES office it was observed to drop from the sky at a point apparently just over the City Hall. It fell with great velocity, and then suddenly changed its course from a descending to a horizontal one, moving in the direction indicated. During its progress portions of it became detached from the main body, moved with it for some distance, and were then lost sight of. Fully half a minute elapsed before it became invisible.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT SCHENECTADY.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 23.—The unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument occurred here to-day with imposing ceremonies. The procession consisted of local organizations and others from Albany, Cohoes, Troy, Gloversville, and Amsterdam. Among those from Albany were the Burgess Corps, the Washington, Continental, and Jackson Corps, and two Grand Army Posts. Doring's, Sullivan's, Gloversville, Albany City, and King's bands were in the line. Judge Yates, Grenville Tremain, Esq., and Hon. Martin J. Townsend delivered addresses, to which 10,000 people listened.

A DRUNKARD'S DEATH.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—About 10 o'clock Monday night, Policeman Jacob Suter, of Belleville, Ill., was called upon to arrest Patrick Mulligan, who was drunk and abusing his family. As soon as Suter laid his hands on Mulligan, the latter seized a carpenter's chisel and stabbed the officer twice. At this juncture City Marshal Charles Born arrived on the scene and was also fiercely assailed and stabbed in the chest severely by Mulligan. Born then shot Mulligan, killing him almost instantly. Both Born and Suter are very badly injured.

CANADIAN BANKRUPTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 23.—W. A. Cox, of Wolfville, and Samuel Sweet, of Windsor, both largely involved in shipbuilding, have gone into bankruptcy.

P. D. Brown, broker, of St. James street, Montreal, suspended payment to-day. His liabilities are not stated.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE "PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT PARTY."

LOCAL EVILS TO BE REMEDIED—DIFFERENCES ON NATIONAL QUESTIONS TO BE IGNORED—PRINCIPLES OF THE PLATFORM OF 1873 REAFFIRMED—THE RAILROADS—THE TICKET NOMINATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 23.—The Independent State Convention, which met at Sacramento yesterday, adopted the following platform:

Whereas, The bitter dissensions that have divided the citizens of California into opposite parties on purely national questions for so many years having passed away with the civil war and the reconstruction measures growing out of this war, it has become obvious that serious local evils are weighing heavily upon the people of this State, requiring our earnest and thoughtful attention lest they become, through our carelessness, perpetual; and

Whereas, The so-called national parties in California have fallen into the control, in a large measure, of the more worthless elements of society, in the interests of certain powerful corporations and associations of individuals, who systematically seek to accumulate wealth at the public expense, through and by means of the machinery of the Government, until affairs have reached a point where the people can no longer safely trust the political control of the State to either of them; therefore,

Resolved, That the People's Independent Party seeks to unite together honest and law-abiding citizens of all portions of California, irrespective of class, local or business distinctions, and regardless of religion or previous political opinion, for the purpose of bringing about a thorough system of reform in the State, county and municipal government, and especially with a view of securing retrenchment in public expenditures; a consequent reduction of taxation; the regulation and control of all corporations exercising franchises of a political nature; the reduction to a reasonable rate of fares and freight on railroads, as well as steamboats operated in conjunction with railroads; in the prevention and punishment of unjust discriminations by railroads and other corporations against localities and individuals; the securing from power or possibility of monopoly the natural water of the rivers, streams, and lakes of the State, revesting them once more in the people; the rescue of the inhabitants of cities and towns from the oppressive power of water and gas corporations, and other kindred monopolies; the purification of the administration of justice throughout the State by reforming the Grand Jury system, so that powerful criminals may be punished as well as weak; and generally to secure such improved legislation in the interest of good government as wisdom and an honest purpose of reform may suggest.

Resolved, That for the more perfect accomplishment of the foregoing, this convention, composed of delegates representing all parts of California, pledges the People's Independent Party and it nominees for office throughout the State to support and carry out, by all lawful and proper means, the policy and purposes of the party as set forth in this platform.

Resolved, That to this end the Agricultural and Mining Companies of the interior hereby enter into solemn league and covenant to and with the cities, and the cities pledge themselves as solemnly to the counties of the interior, that all officers, executive, legislative, and judicial, elected by this party in any part of California shall in good faith endeavor in their official capacity lawfully to remedy the grievances of the people, not only such as are peculiar to their special constituencies or locality, but all of the other portions of the State as well.

Resolved, That we repeat and reaffirm the principles of the party as resolved upon by the judicial convention of the People's Independent Party, held at Sacramento in September, 1873, and make them a portion of this platform as if herein set forth at large with reference to railroad and transportation companies, whereas through improvident and inconsiderate legislation the funds generously appropriated by the nation and materially increased by California—its cities and counties—to aid in constructing the Pacific Railroad, have been so employed that a small number of individuals acting in a corporate capacity now own and control the only transcontinental railroad in the country together with almost the entire railroad system of the State as well as river, steamer, and ferry-boats plying upon our interior waters, thereby practically monopolizing not only the entire overland traffic, but likewise the general carrying trade of the State and coast; and, whereas, the corporations controlling these railroads and steam-boats possess and exercise the power to arbitrarily make, levy and collect thereon rates of freight and passenger fare, and enact and enforce rules and regulations at their own pleasure; and, whereas, It is apparent that there can be no relief from the excessive charges and unjust discriminations of the railroad corporations through competition, because of their vast wealth and power, which are used invariably to break down all rival enterprises and ruin their projectors; and, failing in that, then combine with them against the people; and, whereas, In order to retain this power to fix rates and discriminate at pleasure, and prevent any legislative relief from being extended the people, the railroad corporations have in the past systematically intermeddled with and corrupted the politics of the State, using its wealth and influence to elevate its schemes, and, in many cases, to place its interested partisans in the Legislature and other stations of trust, where they could vote away the people's rights until the domination of the railroads and other corporations in our politics and government have become an intolerable evil; therefore

Resolved, That there is and can be no safety to good government, capital or production so long as the corporations in transportation by railroad and steam-boat in this State possess the power, independently of law, to make their own rules and regulations or to establish and collect tolls and rates of freight and fare at their own unrestricted will and pleasure.

Resolved, That the rates of freight and fare charged and collected on the railroads of California, and on steam-boats owned and operated in connection with them in most places where there is no competition, are unjust, unequal, and excessively high, and the power now exercised by the railroad corporations in making regulations in relation to rates, is exercised in an unjust and oppressive manner, to the injury of individuals and localities as well as the general productive interests of the State.

Resolved, That the People's Independent Party hereby pledges its nominees for office throughout the State to reduce said rates of freight and fare by law to a just and fair standard on the actual cost of the road and the expenses of operation, and also the enactment of laws to prevent and punish all manner of unjust discrimination against individuals or localities, and generally to reduce the railroad corporations to the supervision and control of the laws of the land.

The next resolutions favor the speedy construction of independent lines of competing roads across the continent:

Resolved, That while we seek by all lawful means to drive the railway corporations out of politics and to protect the people by wise and calmly considered laws from extortion and an unjust discrimination at their hands, yet we fully acknowledge the great value to the community of a properly constructed and a justly managed system of railroads, and will ever stand ready to accord a due appreciation and generous treatment to those who construct and manage them.

Resolved, That we favor the construction of all independent lines of competing railroad to connect the Atlantic States with California, provided they be built and operated in the interest of the people and not solely in that of the monopolists, as is the way with the railroads now existing in California.

Whereas, In certain parts of the State irrigation of the soil is absolutely essential to the proper development of agricultural interests, therefore,

Resolved, That to this end the waters of the lakes and rivers of the State should be and remain for ever in the ownership and control of the public, and never allowed on any pretense to become subject of private monopoly.

Resolved, That the separation of the proprietorship of the land from the water necessary for its irrigation, is fraught with danger, not only to the agriculturist, but the entire commonwealth, and should be discouraged by law.

Resolved, That the Legislature should speedily enact proper laws to encourage and favor irrigation in agricultural districts of the State wherever needed, and to prevent monopoly by speculators of natural water necessary thereto, at the same time having due regard for wants of mining localities, and fostering and protecting the just rights of those engaged in mining pursuits.

Whereas, The Spring Valley Water Company is a corporation which has been permitted by the Legislature to obtain a practical monopoly of the fresh water within and adjacent to the city and county of San Francisco, so that it now claims the control of all the sources of water supply within an an area of 100 miles of the chief city of the State; and, whereas, said corporation was allowed to obtain said monopoly upon the express condition specified in the law authorizing its existence, that it would supply the inhabitants of said city and county with pure, fresh water for domestic uses at reasonable rates, and, likewise, that it would furnish the municipal government thereof water in case of fire, or other great necessity, free of charge; and whereas, said Spring Valley Water Company has willfully violated the conditions set forth in its said charter, among other things by extorting from families of said city and county excessive and enormous rates for water for domestic uses, so that in said city and county it has come to pass that the water necessary for a family costs more than a third of their bread, while the rates charged for manufacturing purposes makes it so expensive as to be a grievous burden on the productive industry; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention pledges the People's Independent Party and its nominees throughout the State, if elected, to join with the representatives from the City and County of San Francisco in their efforts to place said corporation and all other water companies under the just control of law; to reduce and fix its rates so that they shall be reasonable to the inhabitants of said city and county, and so that in no event shall said corporation levy or collect and rate the water beyond what shall be necessary to pay the interest on the actual capital invested in the construction of said works, and in the purchase of land, disregarding all watered stock or pretended outlays of money.

Whereas, The greatest obstacle to the construction of a proper system of water works for our cities and towns, especially for the City and County of San Francisco, is to be found in the hands of organized schemers and corruptionists who infest the State, and who, through the vicious laws on our statute-books providing for the appropriation of water courses by corporations for speculative purposes, seize upon or claim all the water within a convenient distance of any town or city, and then by fraud and corruption induce the municipal authorities to buy them at enormous and exaggerated prices. Nor is this the sole and only danger. These speculators do not hesitate to influence elections and corrupt the politics of the State, so as to secure the election of officers favorable to their purposes, sheltering themselves and their schemes under the false pretenses of supposed benefits to that public which they are only seeking to despoil; therefore,

Resolved, That this party and its nominees throughout the State are pledged to oppose all attempts on the part of any water company, corporation, or individual to sell any water works, scheme, or pretended water to the City of San Francisco, or to any town or city of this State, at a price in excess of the money or capital actually expended by such company, corporation, or individual in land and works, exclusive of the supposed value of any water right disconnected from the ownership, in fee simple, of the land. It being the cardinal principle with the People's Independent Party that the fresh water in the rivers and lakes of this State, as well as the rains that descend from the clouds, belong of right to the whole people, and any ownership or monopoly of it, beyond what they shall put to some beneficial use, is wrong to the entire community.

Whereas, The City of San Francisco has been seriously affected from the exactions of the San Francisco Gas Company, a corporation which, by issuing bonds or stock from time to time to buy off opposition and prevent competition, as well as by watering its stock several times over in order to conceal its enormous earnings, has increased its capital to a sum vastly beyond the real value of its works, but yet, nevertheless, continues to charge excessive prices for gas to pay dividends upon this pretended capital, greatly to the injury of the inhabitants of the said city and county; therefore,

Resolved, That the People's Independent Party and its nominees are pledged to the enactment of laws regulating the quantity and illuminating power of the gas furnished by said company, and by all gas companies in this State, as well as the price thereof, so that gas shall be furnished at such a rate as shall afford a fair profit on the cost of production and distribution of the same, and no more.

Whereas, The expenses of the Government of the State of California, its cities, counties, and towns, have been allowed to greatly exceed the expenses of other States, cities, counties, and towns in this Union, by reason of the payment of salaries in excess of the earnings of citizens engaged in private pursuits, as well as of the prevalence of a spirit of improvidence and even robbery in many of the departments, until the weight of taxation rests heavily on the masses of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That this party is pledged to a general retrenchment in public expenditures, and a reduction of official salaries throughout the State and in the cities and counties.

Resolved, That the People's Independent Party pledges its nominees to endeavor to secure a repeal of all laws permitting public officials, under any pretense whatever, to collect fees for their own use and benefit, and further to require their payment, in all cases, where collected, into the public treasury.

Resolved, That the People's Independent party stands by the Constitution of the State which provides that taxation should be equal and uniform; that all property should be taxed once and no more, and that any law which taxes the same capital in any form more than once is a law of discrimination and should be repealed.

Whereas, It is of paramount importance that each and every citizen, whether rich or poor, shall be made to bear his just share of taxation to support the Government under which he lives, and in proportion to his wealth and no more; and whereas it has been found in practice that Assessors have in some instances arbitrarily decreased the assessment of favored individuals at the expense of the general community, thereby inflicting an injury and striking at the foundation of our system of government; therefore

Resolved, That this party is pledged to use all lawful means, by the enactment of proper statutes and otherwise, to eradicate and put an end to this vicious practice.

Resolved, That the party is pledged to a thorough and careful revision of the laws regulating the qualifications of grand and petit jurors, and to a reform in the method of drawing the same, to the end that powerful criminals, and especially corrupt public officers and those temporarily with them, may be punished, and confidence in the administration of public justice maintained.

Resolved, That the People's Independent Party reaffirms, with increased emphasis, the principle that individual conscience, and not party discipline, is the only guide to the voter who, in good faith, seeks reform in Government; and, further, that we ask no one to vote for any candidate on the People's ticket, on the sole ground that such candidate is the party's nominee, but, on the contrary, assert that it is the paramount duty of all citizens to scrutinize the work of this and all other conventions with care, and to repudiate and vote against any candidate whose past life or character justifies them in believing he will be false to the people and to the principles of good government.

Resolved, That the sole purpose of the People's Independent Party in placing candidates before the people of California, for election this year is much needed reforms in this State, and the objects sought to be attained in this movement for better local government, is in no wise dependent on the question whether there will or will not be an Independent National Party, or an independent nomination for President in 1876; and that the vote of any citizen for the nominees of the People's Independent Party, of California, in 1875, will not foreshadow or have any manner of significance or bearing on questions of national policy, or the contest for President; but each citizen will be free to vote and act when that time shall arrive, as his conscience may dictate.

Several amendments were offered and referred to the Committee on Platform. The platform was then adopted *viva voce*. Messrs. Estee, of San Francisco; Bidwell, of Butte, and Cattlin, of Sacramento, were placed in nomination for Governor. Without coming to a vote the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

Gen. Bidwell, of Butte County, was nominated for Governor on the third ballot. Hon. R. Pacheco, the present Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

Hon. John Bidwell, who has been nominated for Governor, is a wealthy farmer of Butte County, an old and ardent Republican, and one of the most popular men in the State. He was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress. His wife is a daughter of Hon. J. C. G. Kennedy, of Washington, D. C., former Commissioner of the Census.

The following additional nominations were made: For Secretary of State, W. Roush; for Controller, Lauren E. Crane; for Treasurer, F. Baehr; for Attorney General, P. Van Cliff; for Surveyor General, E. Twitchell; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Paul Morrill; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. W. Guenn.

The Independents have also nominated Mr. Charles F. Reed for Congress from the Third District.

INDEPENDENT CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The Independent Convention of the Second Congressional District nominated Charles A. Tuttle for Congress.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Grain Elevator, at Grand Haven, Mich., was burned Tuesday night. The fire is supposed to have caught from a passing tug. There was no grain in the elevator at the time. It was owned by a stock company in Milwaukee. The losses is about $45,000, on which there is reported to be about $20,000 insurance in the Germania, of New-York.

The college at St. Theresa Village, near Quebec, together with about fifteen houses, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President has recognized Charles W. Matthews as Vice Consul for Uruguay, at Philadelphia.

The Board of Ordnance Officers left Fortress Monroe yesterday for Augusta and Rome, Ga., to examine the arsenals at those points.

Pay Director Joseph Wilson, United States Navy, died at his residence, at Swampscott, Mass., on the 19th inst.

Col. B. U. Sage, late Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad, was found dead in his bed in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday morning.

The Shoe and Leather Association of Montreal, has passed a resolution urging the Dominion Government to grant them an incidental protection equal to the United States tariff on all kinds of boots and shoes of whatever material they may be made.

The trial of the Batton brothers for the murder of their father, in Princess Anne County, Va., has been concluded, the jury rendering a verdict of murder in the second degree. They were sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment. The prisoners have made a confession of their crime, and exonerated their younger brother, O. W. Batton, declaring that he had nothing to do with it. They further stated that seven and a half years ago they attempted the life of their father for cruel treatment of their mother

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONCLUSION OF MR. BEACH'S ADDRESS.

A DAY OF WRANGLING AMONG THE LAWYERS—MR. SHEARMAN OBJECTS TO MR BEACH'S QUOTING FROM THE DEFENDANT'S SERMONS—THE SPEAKER INSISTS ON HIS RIGHT TO DO SO—HE IS SUSTAINED BY JUDGE NEILSON—MR. SHEARMAN GETS EXCITED, AND IS REPRIMANDED BY THE JUDGE—AN ATTACK ON MR. TRACY—MR. BEACH CLOSES AT 3:27—THE DEFENSE PRESENT THEIR REQUESTS TO CHARGE—MR. BEACH MAKES A MOTION TO REOPEN THE CASE—A DECISION TO BE RENDERED THIS MORNING.

The court-room, despite the rain, was again overcrowded yesterday, and the atmosphere was oppressive to the extreme limit of ordinary endurance. Mr. Beecher was in attendance at both sessions, but he went out early in the morning and returned late in the afternoon. While in court he occupied himself in alternately perusing a copy of *The Starling*, tickling his wife's neck with a piece of paper, sportively pulling her jet ear-ring, and laughing heartily at the witticisms of counsel. Mrs. Beecher escaped the evil effects of the court air by sniffing at a tiny bouquet of white roses. All the "parties" were in their places early, with the exception of Juryman Filter, for whom the proceedings waited. After the jury had been called Mr. Evarts arose and informed his Honor that the requests to charge of the defense had been revised, and would be presented before the delivery of the charge. Mr. Beach then qualified his rendition of Mr. Beecher's alleged invitation to Mormons, &c., to partake of the Lord's Supper, by saying that he had inadvertently read the comments of an orthodox clergyman instead of the words of Mr. Beecher, which were in spirit the same thing. At this Mr. Shearman arose, and was coolly proceeding to "correct several more of Mr. Beach's errors," when the latter stopped him. Mr. Shearman then angrily objected to any further reading of extracts from Mr. Beecher's writings, and insisted on his right to correct what had already been quoted. Judge Neilson said that he would not permit him to do so until afterward. Mr. Beach had a perfect right to use any letters or quotations from the defendant's works. Mr. Shearman disputed this, and Mr. Evarts came to his aid with the suggestion that there was danger that the argument of counsel might be confounded with the evidence. Mr. Beach retorted that both of his adversaries had used great license in quoting from writings not in evidence for the purpose of assigning principles, motives, and sentiments to their client, and in answer to that line of argument he was justified in reading from publications that had been authorized by Mr. Beecher as his views. Mr. Shearman asserted that he had examined Mr. Beach's extracts, and in every instance had found them incorrect. Mr. Beach warmly objected to any such statement, and denied its truth. Mr. Shearman explained that he was merely raising a question of law. Judge Neilson repeated that he would be happy to hear him afterward. Mr. Shearman thereupon again formally objected to the reading of any further extracts from Mr. Beecher's writings. Judge Neilson said that, of course, they could only be used as illustrations, and not as evidence. Mr. Morris said that Mr. Shearman was only objecting to his own medicine. [Laughter.] Mr. Beach added that he could not conceive upon what grounds the gentleman assumed his quotations to be incorrect. He had given the book and page in every instance. He challenged the gentleman to point out a single error. Mr. Shearman said he accepted the challenge, and was proceeding to read the "invitation" extract, when Mr. Beach stopped him with an objection to the making of any additions to the quotation. Judge Neilson a third time informed Mr. Shearman that he would not listen to him until after Mr. Beach had finished. Mr Shearman defiantly demanded to know whether Mr. Beach withdrew his challenge. Mr. Beach looked at him, and laughingly ejaculated "Pooh!" and the audience laughed heartily. Mr. Beach went on to say that he was not a particle terrified, and stuck to his challenge. [Renewed laughter.] Mr. Shearman excitedly appealed to Judge Neilson to allow him to go on. His Honor, however, for the fourth time said he would not hear him until afterward. At this Mr. Shearman finally gave in, adding by way of a last word, that the defense had in no instance read matters not in evidence. Messrs. Morris and Fullerton instanced the *Eagle* editorial. Mr. Shearman said that was in evidence. The others insisted that it was not. Mr. Shearman was equally positive that it was. Judge Neilson cut short a series of sharp "it was-es" and "it was nots" by saying that he had assuredly not received that editorial in evidence, and then requested Mr. Beach to proceed. That gentleman wanted it first understood, however, that his Honor would not allow the defense to make an additional argument after his close. Judge Neilson said he would not. Mr. Shearman thereupon asked an exception to each and every extract read by Mr. Beach, which was granted.

After this Mr. Beach was permitted to proceed in quiet for some time. He read numerous extracts from Mr. Beecher's works, belittling the Lord's Supper; speaking of portions of the Bible as obsolete; abolishing hell and favoring a post mortem theory akin to that of the Spiritualists; favoring the idea of purgatory; denouncing the Saybrook platform as "immortally infamous;" arguing that science has disproved much of the Bible; advocating Darwinism; characterizing orthodoxy as "the most dangerous infidelity of the day," and, as Mr. Beach put it, "levelling the pulpit to the plane of a committee room platform." Mr. Beach went on to argue that Mr. Beecher's practice had fully accorded with his theories. His performances were not exhibitions of "Christ and Him crucified," but of Beecher and him glorified. In a report of one of Mr. Beecher's sermons in THE TIMES of June 14 the speaker counted eighteen instances of "laughter" and "applause." Mr. Shearman objected to the applause portion, but Mr. Beach reiterated it, adding: "Brother Shearman was there, too, and he was the loudest 'clapper' in the congregation." [Great laughter.] Mr. Beach followed up this point with many grotesque citations from Mr. Beecher's works as showing his flippant manner of treating sacred subjects, and then read at length from a remarkable sermon by the defendant on the Prodigal Son. Mr. Beecher makes that worthy return "with a good orthodox confession." "Ah! yes," commented Mr. Beach, "it is a pity other prodigal sons do not return with a like confession." [Sensation.] The sermon goes on to characterize the good son as "too stingy to get drunk. [Laughter.] Too cautious—too unsympathetic to sin lascivously," and says that the speaker [Mr. Beecher] would prefer to be the other one. [Sensation.] Mr. Porter asked from where Mr. Beach got that extract. Mr. Beach handed to Mr. Shearman a newspaper slip that Mr. Morris gave him. Mr. Shearman protested against the reading as an outrage. The slip was from an anonymous newspaper published in Hartford, and counsel had so interpolated comments of his own that the text was undistinguishable from them. Mr. Beach retorted that if the jury were so unintelligent that they could not distinguish between the text and his comments he would recommend Brother Shearman to them as an interpreter. [Laughter.] Here a woman in the rear of the court shouted "You lie!" An officer stepped forward and warned her to be silent, but she immediately again broke out, "He ought to git a —." At this point the officer caught her by the shoulder and threatened to eject her from the room, whereupon she subsided. Judge Neilson told Mr. Shearman that the jury were able to make the necessary distinction, and that Mr. Beach had a right to use the extracts by way of illustration. Mr. Shearman snappishly said that they were obviously addressed to the outside public, and he was sure they would have no effect. Mr. Beach warmly retorted that he supposed the eulogies passed upon Mr. Beecher's character by the other side were intended, too, for the outside public—that jury of the vicinage to whom Judge Porter appealed. [Applause.] Mr. Shearman angrily asserted that Mr. Beach's quotations were perversions. Mr. Beach sharply replied that that was not true. He then explained that he had copied what he had read from another source. Judge Neilson said that he recollected the Prodigal Son sermon very well. Mr. Beach's quotation from it was correct. His wife takes the *Christian Union*, and he read it in that. He had adopted the same opinion about it as Mr. Beach. [Applause.] Judge Porter excepted to Judge Neilson's statement, and wanted to know whether his Honor said it was a sermon published by Mr. Beecher. Judge Neilson said he had not said that. Mr. Shearman said that was the very point in dispute. He would be satisfied if he would get an opportunity of correcting Mr. Beach. Mr. Beach said, "There will be no correction, Sir." "Then," cried Mr. Shearman, theatrically, "I denounce this whole proceeding as an outrage on justice, as a farce under the name of law, and I do not believe it will affect anybody." Mr. Morris said, "It seems to affect you." [Laughter.] Judge Neilson reprimanded Mr. Shearman for his intemperate language, and demanded that the discussion should cease. Mr. Beach said he considered himself a very good-natured gentleman, and was willing to be corrected whenever in error; but it seemed to him that Mr. Shearman got too much excited on this subject and interrupted his argument too often.

Mr. Beach then summarized Mr. Beecher's creed as he had developed it, and declared that he had cited none of those things as a reflection upon the defendant's character. It being after 1 o'clock recess was taken until 2:10.

After waiting five minutes for the counsel for the defense Mr. Abbott entered, and Mr. Beach arose. After regretting the necessity that compelled him, he began an elaborate argument to prove Gen. Tracy's conduct in the case to be dishonorable and unprofessional and his testimony unworthy of credit. Meantime, the counsel for the defense, including Gen. Tracy, had all come in. Among other things, Mr. Beach claimed that there was no ground for Tracy's excuse that the charge had been changed. Tilton, Moulton, and Woodruff all had sworn that they informed Tracy of the real nature of the charge. Mr. Shearman denied that Moulton or Tilton had so sworn. After a sharp wrangle, Mr. Beach produced the testimony and Mr. Shearman subsided. Subsequently Mr. Shearman interrupted again. Mr. Beach glanced upon him a moment with an expression of unmitigated disgust, and, wheeling round, folded his arms and sat down upon the table, saying, "Oh! go on and talk until you are tired. I give up." He continued, however, and concluded his argument at 3:27, amid loud applause.

The prosecution saying they had no requests to charge, Mr. Abbott arose and made a large number on the part of the defense, mainly pleading condonation, demanding the benefit of a doubt, and asserting the worthlessness of the confessions and papers as evidence of guilt. Their presentation gave rise to a number of squabbles. The plaintiff's counsel protested first against the reading of the requests on the ground that it had been agreed to hand them to the Judge without reading. Then they objected to the citation aloud of authorities. Judge Neilson allowed both; but when Mr. Abbott attempted to go further and read the authorities, and the plaintiff's counsel thereupon made a strong protest against such a rearguing of the case, his Honor sided with them, and said that that was clearly a reargument. His Honor also characterized many of Mr. Abbott's authorities as inapplicable, being decisions in criminal and divorce cases. The discussion was very hot at times. When Mr. Abbott sat down Mr. Beach arose and startled the audience by a proposal for a motion to reopen the case for the admission of the newly-discovered evidence of the druggist and the upholsterers. It appeared that Judge Neilson had previously agreed to hear such a motion after the close of the argument, in Chambers, in the absence of the jury. Mr. Beach wanted Mr. Evarts to consent to that arrangement, but the senior counsel for the defense refused to have anything to say in the matter. Mr. Beach then offered to make the motion in open court, but this, too, was unsuccessful in drawing Mr. Evarts out. The motion not admitting of argument, Mr. Beach formally moved to reopen the case, and handed up supporting affidavits. Judge Neilson will give his decision this morning. It is a matter that rests entirely in his discretion. After cautioning the jury not to read suspicious letters, his Honor adjourned the court at 4:25 until this morning.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jury were called at 11:05, and at 11:08 Mr. Evarts said:

If your Honor please, in pursuance of your Honor's suggestions made yesterday in regard to the requests to charge, we have revised the list that we have prepared, and, although we should find it necessary to present same to your Honor, we shall reserve all matters we think shall be suitable to reserve.

The Court—Do not let what I said be any restraint on you.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor is aware that our friends will present some authorities, and we may present one or two.

The Court—Very well.

MR. BEACH RESUMES HIS ADDRESS.

Mr. Beach then resumed his address as follows:

You will see, gentlemen, from the protracted length of this case and the multitude of matters that were to be examined, the propriety of my relying on the various quotations I have read from the published works of Mr. Beecher, upon extracts furnished at my desire by others to whom I have applied. It has not been possible for me personally to verify all of them, although very many of them I have examined. The statement I made in regard to the invitation which was extended by Mr. Beecher to other persons to unite with Plymouth Church in the commemoration of the Lord's Supper, was given to me from a memorandum furnished to me by an orthodox clergyman, whose name it is not necessary to mention, in which he specified some invitations usually as given from Mr. Beecher, and then paraphrased these invitations in the language which I gave to you, and inadvertently attached to those paraphrased quotation marks; and I was led, therefore, to suppose that that was the precise language used by Mr. Beecher. It appears, on a closer examination, that the actual invitation given by Mr. Beecher was at the close of a sermon, to be found in the sixth series of his published works, in the following words:

"All those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth, whether they belong to any church or not, are invited."

And at the close of a sermon in the tenth series, page 17, an invitation is given with some qualification:

"Without regard to their church connections or special belief."

And, therefore, gentlemen, he furnished the statement, giving what he supposed to be the conscientious conclusion to be derived from this invitation. It was in principle just what my informant concluded it to be. It was an invitation to all who profess to love the Lord Jesus Christ, without regard to their church connections, that is, whether they were members or not of any church organization, and without regard to their special beliefs, no matter what might be the character of these beliefs—whether Socinians or members of any other persuasion. All that they need to entitle them to communion, fellowship with Plymouth Church, was to profess love to the Lord Jesus Christ, and they were aware that it is the custom of all, or nearly all, churches and ministers to invite all members of other churches. I have very often heard the addition, "in good standing" with other churches to partake in the communion. Mr. Beecher, on the contrary, is to invite all, without regard to their church connections or their special belief. Perhaps you may think it a substantial error, but quite an unconscious one, to attribute to Mr. Beecher the precise language I did.

MR. SHEARMAN PROTESTS.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, I desire at this point to say a few words. I desire to call the attention of the court to this error of my learned friend, and to some other errors.

Mr. Beach—That will not do, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—And now, your Honor, I object to any other quotation of the alleged sermons of Mr. Beecher, upon the ground that those sermons have not been put in evidence; that we, upon our part, have not quoted anything against Mr. Tilton which was not put in evidence; and as all my associates are of opinion, it is entirely out of order to quote any language of a party which has not been regularly put in evidence. My learned friend expressed, and, in fact, insisted upon his right to make the explanation of an error in language; but I must respectfully submit that he has not sufficiently covered the ground, and that I have a right to state the facts in order to enforce the short argument which I make against his continuance of this line of quotation.

Judge Neilson—That you can do after Mr. Beach closes, and perhaps he is through with that now.

Mr. Beach—I am not, Sir.

Judge Neilson—I think the counsel, on argument to the jury, can use any language.

Mr. Shearman—And impute it to the defendant?

Judge Neilson—Well, that is the question. It is not evidence. No one said it is evidence. I do not think the counsel will advance it as such.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will remember, in regard to certain writings of Mr. Tilton, his counsel very properly examined him, under your Honor's authority and permission, and the rules of law, which made it very proper, as to this, that, or the other thing in the writings of parties who have had the vocation of writers or preachers or speakers. Why, it is very plain that parties are very much exposed, very much indeed. Now, no doubt Mr. Beecher's sermons are in a certain sense literature accessible, but nevertheless where the party—the writer is himself a party to the litigation, and the matters adduced are supposed to have weight—and the learned counsel of course would not bring them unless he thought they had weight—there seems to be some little awkwardness in confounding the evidence in the cause with the argument of the cause.

Mr. Beach—Both of my learned friends, Sir, indulged very great license in their reference to matters outside of the evidence, and in one or two instances used writings, print, declarations, which were not in evidence. And your Honor will remember that during the whole of the addresses of my learned friends, principles, motives, sentiments were attributed to Mr. Beecher, of which no evidence was given in this case, and which could not be founded upon anything but the assumption by my learned friends of the public life and ministerial character of Mr. Beecher; and I suppose that in answer to that argument, that assumption of special character and quality in favor of their client justifies me in examining, as a matter of literature and church and ministerial history, the publications authorized by that gentleman of his own views and declarations from the pulpit; and I make them, Sir, these quotations, not as evidence in this case, but as argumentative illustrations of the contrary theory which is presented on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr. Shearman—Well, if your Honor please, I respectfully insist upon our objection to these illustrations. I have taken pains to examine these quotations, at least so far as any opportunity was given by reference in the counsel's speech, and in every case I have found those quotations to be incorrect.

Mr. Beach—One moment, Sir; I object to the gentleman's interrupting me with a statement of that kind.

Mr. Shearman—I am stating a question of law.

Mr. Beach—It is not a question of law.

Mr. Shearman—I object to anything further in this line, on the ground that the statements already made are so entirely incorrect as to justify the strict enforcement of the rule. We object to any further reading of statements not in evidence purporting to be correct, on the ground that the law does not permit it; we object on the further practical ground that so far as they have been examined they are incorrect.

Judge Neilson—Newspapers and letters can only be read by way of illustration and helping an argument, and hence a paper, or book, or other publications may be read to the jury by way of illustration of the actual evidence.

Mr. Beach—Why, the gentleman assumes to say that the quotations I have made from the statements of Mr. Beecher are in every instance incorrect, and upon what authority he assumes to say it, I am unable to conceive.

Mr. Evarts—In every instance which he has examined.

Mr. Beach—I don't know how far he has examined. There are the printed extracts from my argument, giving the several quotations made by me, and the references to the statement, the book, and the page from which each was taken, and I challenge the gentleman to show any error in either of the quotations, and this is at his service.

Mr. Shearman—I accept the challenge, so far as any reference has been given. The first one is that one about the communion.

Mr. Beach—That, Sir, I have explained, and I object to the gentleman's reading any quotations in full. My argument is not to be interrupted by this sort of interjection.

Mr. Shearman—And I object on the part of the defendant to the gentleman's continuing these quotations.

Judge Neilson—The counsel misunderstood you, Mr. Beach. My suggestion is that the counsel may have an opportunity after the argument is closed.

Mr. Beach—He may point out any error that I have fallen into—any misquotation.

Mr. Morris—We will send for the books and have them all here.

Mr. Shearman—Shall I go on now?

Mr. Beach—I propose that the gentleman shall do it properly and in order; that he shall not read long extracts from the sermons of Mr. Beecher, which I did not read nor pretend to read. The question is whether I have read anything from his sermons inaccurately or falsely.

Judge Neilson—You may explain any error, but not read any quotations.

Mr. Shearman—What I want to know is, whether the gentleman extends his challenge to me now, or shall I wait until the close?

Judge Neilson—After the close.

Mr. Shearman—Does the gentleman withdraw the challenge now?

Mr. Beach—I am not particularly terrified about it. I think I will accept the challenge.

Mr. Shearman—What does your Honor say about it?

Judge Neilson—I think the proper time is after the counsel gets through.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor will excuse me, because we propose to make this the ground of an exception.

Mr. Fullerton—You read from Mr. Kinsella's paper an editorial which was not in evidence.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor knows it was in evidence, and was marked in evidence for the defendant.

Mr. Morris—Your Honor knows it was not in evidence.

Judge Neilson—An editorial not written by the plaintiff could not be read in evidence.

Mr. Shearman—It was marked without objection.

Judge Neilson—The counsel will proceed with his argument.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir, after I have asked your Honor to consider whether what Mr. Shearman or any other of the counsel may say, either now or at any other time, will justify a renewed argument on the part of the defense?

Judge Neilson—Oh, no, Sir; nor any further quotation.

Mr. Shearman—I wish your Honor to consider before you state the extent of the rule, because quotations must be given in order to show the gentleman's error.

Judge Neilson—Not additional quotations, however.

Mr. Beach—Not additional quotations, I suppose, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Yes; that is what I mean; additional quotations, of course.

WHAT MR. BEECHER THINKS OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

Mr. Beach (resuming his argument)—Upon this question as to the sacredness and solemnity attached by Mr. Beecher to the institution of the Lord's Supper, I read an extract from sermons called the second series, and from page 169.

Mr. Abbott—What volume?

Mr. Beach—It is the second series, Sir; I do not know what volume.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor will please note that we object to the reading of those extracts, as not in evidence.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—And as incompetent and improper.

Mr. Morris—Are we to have half a dozen objections to the same point, your Honor?

Judge Neilson—It will be understood in each instance when he reads anything, Mr. Shearman, that you have an exception. At the same time, it is understood that it is not evidence; it is a mere illustration.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor will please note an exception in each instance.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach (reading):

"The Lord's Supper, if it be administered by a Pope is good enough; if it be administered by a Cardinal it is good enough; if it be administered by a priest or minister it is good enough; if it be administered by the father in the family it is good enough; and if there is no one else to administer it, and you administer it to yourself, it is just as good."

I understand this sacrament of the communion to be in commemoration of the last supper between Christ and his disciples, at which he broke bread, presenting it to them, saying, "This is my body," and poured out the wine, saying, "This is my blood;" that it symbolized the sacrifice of Christ's body and his blood, offered for the redemption of mankind, and that it derives all its holiness, and whatever of saving character, of strengthening character it may possess, from the fact that it was administered by God himself, and in later days was administered by his Apostles, and by those who succeeded them, whether in direct and apostolic succession or not, in the ministry of the Gospel, and this idea that a man may administer the Lord's Supper to himself, deprives it of all its holy and sacramental character and influence. You have but to sit down at your breakfast-table of a morning, and bless the food before you, and declare it Christ's body and blood, and you are in sacramental communion at once with Christ, taking the symbols of His body and blood. That is not the orthodox idea of that sacrament. It is a desecration of that sacrament. But enough upon that subject.

THE MIRACLES OF CHRIST.

As an illustration, perhaps, practically, of the course of worship and communion in Plymouth Church, it might be sufficient to say that Oliver Johnson, in all the moods and tenses of his belief and life, was yet considered a satisfactory communicant at Plymouth Church. Mr. Beecher, speaking of the miracles of Christ when on earth eighteen hundred years ago, deprives them of all continuous, living influence upon the Christianity and the morals of succeeding generations. He says:

"There are many parts of the New Testament which are grown old. The miracles have. They are meant to be local and temporary; their power was substantially expended on the day they were performed."

That extract is to be found in volume 1., page 403, of Mr. Harper's edition of his sermons. Now, if you can strike out as perennial and constant influence upon the faith and the worship of men the miracles of Christ, why can you not strike out any other of the sublime evidences of His Godhead and majesty? Why not strike out the Lord's Prayer; the Sermon on the Mount; the Transfiguration; the Apocalypse on Patmos? Christian believers, I had supposed were accustomed to regard Christ in His double character as the man participating in their sorrows and acquainted with their griefs, and from the sympathy of humanity, associating with all their afflictions; in the other character of the mighty God, evincing His majesty and power by the miracles that He wrought. Touching the eyes of the blind that they saw; opening the ears of the deaf; making the lame to walk; casting out devils; bursting the cerements of the grave and leading death captive. Do you not as a Christian believe in the divinity of Christ; do you not cherish these wondrous works of His as He passed through His short and eventful life upon earth; and when scoffers and sinners doubt the authority of the Bible and the divine character of Christ, do you not with a Christian triumph point to the miracles He wrought? And are they a dead letter in the Scriptures? Nay, is the declaration true, that any part of the New Testament has become old? Ah, gentlemen, that is its wonderful character, that in every age and in every clime, to every heart, cultivated or humble, in every emergency of life, in sorrow and in joy, in life and in death, the Scriptures come to the hearts and souls of men with a fresh, living, inspiring energy, and he who blots out a word of the holy inspiration insults his God.

BEECHER'S IDEAS AS TO A FUTURE STATE.

Mr. Beecher has some singular notions in regard to a future life and the condition of men in that futurity.

Mr. Shearman—Note an exception.

Mr. Beach—In that memorable sermon in June, 1873—and I speak not now from any published sermon of Mr. Beecher, for I have not been able to obtain that production to which I refer, but from general recollection of my own, and from information derived from others. Mr. Beecher on that day published a sermon in which he substantially abolished hell. He said in it:

"If one sinner is admitted"—

That is, to Heaven, I suppose—

"why not the second, who is lower in attainment; and if the second, why not the third, and so on until the last? Why not the bottom one of all? I don't believe that there is living a soul on the earth to-day upon whom the face of the Gospel has shone, and in whom there is some indication that God's grace has not entirely died out, who will not, by the grace of God, find an entrance, and that that soul will find itself transplanted there."

Well, that points pretty decisively to the idea of a universal salvation. If a Christian redeemed according to the Bible scheme of salvation, is admitted to heaven, and then a man—soul a little lower in its attainments, and you keep traveling down in the degree of attainment until you reach the bottom one of all; there is universal salvation. And in a commentary made in a leading and friendly paper, it was said that the Spiritualists claim that Mr. Beecher's theory of a future punishment and future ultimate salvation was akin to their own, and this sermon, I remember, excited very extensive comment and criticism throughout the Christian and the secular press of the country. It was considered as a denial of the Scripture doctrine of that place or condition of future punishment, which, in the Bible, is denominated "hell." Well, Mr. Beecher, speaking of the sermon delivered by Jonathan Edwards, upon the text "Sinners in the hands of an angry God," says:

"I could never read that sermon at one sitting. I think that a person of moral sensibility, alone at midnight, reading that awful discourse, would well nigh go crazy."

Well, it would be intrusive and disrespectful for me to intimate how far I might agree with or dissent from the doctrines of Mr. Beecher. I am endeavoring to show that the man who arraigns Mr. Tilton and others for heresy and heterodoxy should look well to his own doctrines and position before he opens the assault. This last paragraph I read was from the work *Eyes and Ears*, page 111.

Well, as to heaven, Mr. Beecher says:

"It does not seem to me as I look at men in the whole round of their condition and stage of their development, that on dying they can be believed to enter upon a perfected state."

Well, what becomes of the emancipated spirit at death? Is there an intermediate state and condition; is there a new probation—a new state of discipline between the death-bed and the bosom of the Father? And is that the teaching of the Scriptures? Must the hope of the Christian, sustaining him when the eye grows dim and the breath falters and fails, be a delusion and a mockery? Can the dying saint no longer chant the song,

"O, death! where is thy sting? O, grave! where is thy victory?"

But must he look forward to another stage of existence, to a purgatory, to a new expiation? Have the blood of Christ and the breath of Calvary lost their efficiency? Is the scheme of Scripture salvation false, and may not he who dies believing—who dies in the hope and the faith of a Christian, anticipate that when the agonies of death are passed, and the last convulsion of that mysterious separation of the spirit and the body is over, that he is transplanted at once to the heaven of his hope and promise? Well, what will you do if this be a doctrine at variance with that announced in the Westminster Collection, where it is said that the souls of Christian believers on earth do pass immediately into glory at their death—a standard authority of Christian belief and doctrine. Ah! what will you do, gentlemen with that cheering assurance given by Christ to the thief on the cross: "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise"? These doctrines and teachings are dispensed with, and discarded by Mr. Beecher. He calls the Saybrook platform a production immortally infamous. (Eighth series, page 105.)

I have no opinions of my own to advance on the subject of election or ordination and future punishment, and it may very well be that many gentlemen of intelligence and thought will quite agree with the sentiments of Mr. Beecher. He says:

"What could be thought of a sovereign who organized pain, not as a system of government, but who created beings for infinite pain in order to bring out some quality in himself called—by what strange transmutation of words I know not—justice and glory. If the astounding views of God prevail that are contained in this immortally infamous chapter, and which deeply color the preaching of even those that would give them the mildest significance; then we must believe that the world is continued in existence to pour an incessant flood of souls into that eternal anguish for which they were expressly foreordained."

And he paints the consequences of that doctrine which seems to him so horrid. Yet it is an imputation upon the orthodoxy of the Church to which he belongs, to which his forefathers belonged, to which his own honored father belonged.

THE CREATION OF THE WORLD.

In a pamphlet edition of a sermon of Mr. Beecher, preached on the 7th of June, 1874, I find this teaching. [Reading]—

"The parable of the Garden of Eden, of the fall of man and the universal sinfulness of man, as deprived of their involuntary connection with the great unknown Head, strangely enough has formed the basis of the most enduring and universal theory—a theory, however, which is also the most oppressive and the most inconsistent—that every one of those feelings sprang up under a rigorous education in the ethical views of the Gospel."

And on page 24:

"The modern school of astronomers do not admit that there were simply six literal days of creation. When the geologists of England first began to develop the fact of the ages of creation as indicated in that other book, that revelation which men had tramped on and had not read, another theory was set on foot; and by and by the force of facts as developed in scientific schools compelled men of reason to admit that time and the world were right in the way of the theory of the absolute creation in six days of twenty-four hours each. Here and there you will find a man yet who holds that the world was created in six days by a direct fiat of the Divine will. Such a man is twin brother of the oldest mummy in the tombs of Egypt, and I think the mummy is the better of the two! But then it was said that the Scriptures taught it; and the difficulty was evaded by saying again that the Scriptures were designed to teach not how the world came into existence, but how men were to get out of it and be saved. In the same way the whole Levitical system was necessarily dropped out of Christian ecclesiasticism, because it was not adapted to modern times and ways. Then more lately have come the psychological, ethnological investigations, inquiries into the history of the race by which is to be determined how men came into this world; and it looks as though it were going to be shown that men did not come according to the literal statements concerning the Garden of Eden; that they did not come from the loins of the one man Adam; all the facts disclosed by scientific investigation point to the development of men from the lowest form of savage life, by continuous gradations running through all ages. 'But,' say men, 'if you take that view you will destroy the Bible;' and they have said that at every single step in which science has set forth the facts of God as they are revealed in the immutable testimony of nature. First the priest has run his head against it, and the fact has not been destroyed in any case. Now, if it be determined by the analogy of nature, by the study of customs and of governments, by tracing the peculiarities of judicial systems, by examining into ethnic ideas, the history of law being studied, the history of schools being studied, the history of the moral sense of mankind being studied, if it be determined as a fact that these things all converge toward one central teaching of the past, the time is coming when you will do in this case what you did in the cases of geology and astronomy and the Levitical system—admit *the fact* as incontrovertible; and you must see to it, if the fact is universal and belongs to the divine economy, and is a part of the structure of God's creation, and is a revelation of God, that it is reconciled with the other divine revelation. It is assumed that the revelation of the letter on paper is superior to the revelation of fact in nature. I shall not discuss that question. I only say this: that the revelation of fact exterior to the Bible invariably carries the day—and will, must, ought to."

Now, as a logician and man of the world I cannot say that I dissent from that system of reasoning. Not having a Christian faith in the origin and the revelations of the Scriptures, accepting them specifically as God's inspiration, if Mr. Beecher tells me that that is a fact in nature, that that is a practical revelation from God, and that it must be believed when it contradicts the inspired word of God, why, of course I must accept his teaching. I cannot controvert it.

THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

He says again:

"It seems to me that all thinking men who have taken the trouble to inform themselves about those facts [that is facts of nature] believe in the theory of evolution."

Which is the Darwinian theory. That is from the sixth series at page No. 184. In the same sermon he says that

"If all the theories of Mr. Darwin, or half of them, shall be found true, will it not ratify the steadfast testimony of the whole word of God as respects the essentially animal, secular, worldly nature of man?"

In the seventh series, at page No. 201, he says:

"I don't care if one man comes from monkeys, another from lizards, another from anything you please."

Well, that is a direct avowal of admissible disbelief in the scriptural representation of the origin and descent of man, and it necessarily destroys our sinful connection with the error of our first parents. And Mr. Beecher has not a very high regard for the orthodox churches of the land. In his *Life Thoughts* he says the most dangerous infidelity of the day is the infidelity of rich and orthodox churches.

Well, we have a great many of that description in our vicinity, and perhaps some might imagine that that denunciation of the infidelity of rich and orthodox churches, barring the orthodoxy, might possibly apply to Plymouth Church. But in this mode he denounces as filled with practical infidelity the churches in which you are accustomed to worship in this vicinity—Dr. Storrs', Dr. Talmage's, Dr. Budington's, Dr. Cuyler's, Dr. Duryea's, and the great churches in the City of New-York, very rich and orthodox; and the most dangerous infidelity of the day, and the largest amount of it, according to Mr. Beecher, is to be found in those orthodox churches; it may possibly be the effect of their pure and strict orthodoxy. And upon the subject of the facts and doctrines which belong to the Christian Church, of the style of teaching and discipline appropriate to their sacred, solemn character, Mr. Beecher has very free and liberal notions. He says, in the first volume of his sermons, at page 406:

"It has been said that the pulpit ought not to be turned into a lyceum for the discussion of customs, politics, and such like topics. Anything that is right to talk about at all, it is right to talk about in the pulpit."

Well, the Church is not, then, that holy and sacred temple, isolated from the practice and the thoughts and the discussions of the world, dedicated to the worship of the Master, to holy reflection, to serious thought and self-examination and discipline. It is a place where every worldly topic may be considered and treated appropriately to the nature of the particular subject. It is not Christ, God, man's sinfulness, man's redemption, repentance, faith. No, it is all a vast variety of selfish, mercenary, temporal topics which agitate society, and which may properly be introduced into the pulpit, and discussed by the anointed minister of God. And I may be permitted to say, without offense, that the practice of Mr. Beecher has very fully accorded with his theory, and the result which you would expect to follow in the desecration of God's sanctuary has followed in Plymouth Church. It is not an orderly, spirit-broken, prayerful worship; it is not a service which holds up Christ and Him crucified; but it is a performance which exhibits Beecher and him glorified.

FRIVOLITY IN THE CHURCH.

Throughout all his sermons are the minutes of noisy applause and laughter. During this month I noticed in THE TIMES a report of Mr. Beecher's sermon—in the edition of June 14 of THE TIMES—in which there were eighteen notices of laughter during the delivery of his sermon—laughter and applause.

Mr. Shearman—There was not applause.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Shearman was asleep probably, and did not hear it.

Mr. Beach—Why, of course, my learned friend Shearman was there, and he was the loudest clapper in the congregation.

Mr. Shearman—That is perfectly true.

Mr. Beach—I know it is true. Now, it is the easiest thing in the world for Mr. Beecher to excite any passion or emotion of our nature, no matter what it is. He may make himself the feeling, impressive teacher of the great doctrines and truths of our religion; he may make himself the most perfect humorist, the wit, and comedian. All the varieties of human nature are open to his touch, and he guides them with a masterly hand; but it is a matter of somewhat serious consideration whether this exhibition of the various characteristics of a great man inducing to amusements and frivolity in the church of God rather than to the cultivation of that reverence and worship which belong to that sacred place, are appropriate to a character so great and magnificent as his is represented to be. Well, I have been furnished with a few quaint and extravagant expressions of Mr. Beecher in his pulpit—perhaps not worth particular notice. One or two of them may not be uninteresting. In his *Life Thoughts*—the particular connection is not given to me, but at page 178 he says:

"I could have killed old Jeremiah if I could have got at his ribs." [Subdued laughter.]

And then in his *Talks*, page 133, he says he thinks that "men overeat their prayers." So do I. That is in the seventh series of his sermons, page 160. This is from the text—

"I pray on the principle that wine knocks the cork out of the bottle."

It is a good principle. It is brought from the heart—the wine, the spirit, starting the cork and opening the mouth. Well, he thinks "the elect," (in his *Life Thoughts*, at page 241,) "are whomsoever will, and the non-elect are whomsoever won't." Well, rather too much flippancy, I think; rather frivolous for the consideration of that great doctrine of election. Some of his forefathers believed in that doctrine. Some of the great lights of Christianity believed in it. Of course I am not competent to enter into a theological discussion upon that subject, but I remember in my younger and better days to have heard that doctrine taught by many who were revered as the chosen leaders and teachers of Christianity.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

I have copied from the print a very interesting and forcible extract from a sermon delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on "The Prodigal Son." He says:

"There are thousands of bad men who look to him"—that is, the Prodigal Son—"for good aspirations and honorable instincts. They are longing to ascend by the path which has led them down to ruin. Every man has an equator. All below that line is animal, and all above it is himself. Many a man lives entirely in his lower nature, until through wild indulgence of it the door is open to that which is above."

Well, that is a new idea, to me at least, that the good and evil in our nature is separated by an equatorial line, unmingled and distinct. I had thought that our passions, our emotions, our inclinations, proceeded from the same attributes, organs; that we were a mingled mass of good and evil, between the two qualities a close and continual conflict forever waging; that we did not live entirely bad—below the equator altogether—in our animal passions, nor ever live in the higher atmosphere above it in our best spiritual nature.

"Trouble brought the Prodigal Son to himself. He was alone and starving. He had time among his grunting charge to repent. He didn't say, 'I will arise and go to my father and state the circumstances;' he called it sin. He attempted no excuse or palliation. The man who evinces higher aspirations is truly reformed already. He knows how to go down and how to go up. The son returned with a good orthodox confession"—

It is a pity other Prodigal Sons did not return with a like confession.

—"and found himself embraced and forgiven. Our Father in Heaven, art thou meaner than the fathers of earth? There was another son who heard the song and the dance, and he was angry and would not go in. His father came out and entreated him. Now, I had rather have been Prodigal Son than his brother."

That is, I had rather have been the erring, sinning child of God, than the obedient, loving, faithful son of the father. And why? Mr. Beecher gives us the reason for his preference:

"He [speaking of the other, not the Prodigal Son,] was too stingy to get drunk. [Laughter.] He was too cautious, too unsympathetic, to sin lasciviously. And I had rather be such a man"—

I had rather be the liberal, generous fellow, who does not hesitate to get drunk. I had rather be the free, the incautious, the sympathizing soul which can sin lasciviously. He was lean, mean, stiff, and proper. Ah! you rigid Christian, you true moral believer, you are lean and mean and stiff and proper. You don't mingle with the jollities of life; you don't get drunk; you are not lascivious; you do not live a generous and a free life; you are stingy and mean; you are too good.

Mr. Abbott—May I ask from what page you are reading?

Mr. Beach [to Mr. Fullerton]—Haven't we got it here?

Mr. Shearman—Most of it was your own, wasn't it?

Mr. Beach—Every word I have read is a quotation, and is Mr. Beecher's.

Here Mr. Fullerton passed forward to Mr. Shearman a slip cut from a newspaper.

Mr. Shearman—It is from a newspaper!

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; Mr. Beecher's sermons are reported in newspapers by a regular and paid reporter, I believe.

MR. SHEARMAN PROTESTS AGAIN.

Mr. Shearman—I respectfully protest against this, your Honor, as an outrage.

Mr. Beach—You have quoted from newspapers in this court and in this case.

Mr. Shearman—This is said in a newspaper, and not from a New-York paper, but what appears to be a Hartford paper. It is absolutely incorrect, and the learned gentleman did add a great many of his own remarks, without adding anything to indicate the extracts.

Mr. Beach—Well, if this court and jury are so unintelligent that when I read from a paper, and then comment on what I read, they cannot distinguish between the two, why, I will recommend Mr. Shearman to them as an interpreter.

Mr. Shearman—It was impossible for me to distinguish between quotations and comments. But I don't find whence he got the quotation.

Judge Neilson—It is a mere matter of illustration.

Mr. Shearman—I submit that it is utterly unprecedented to use, as matter of illustration, quotations from the defendant's sermons, intended to prejudice him, from a newspaper, and to reach the ear of the public outside. I object to your Honor's decision.

Mr. Beach—When Mr. Beecher was eulogized as the great preacher of the time—as the orthodox teacher in the pulpit, and held up as pure and stainless and true, I suppose that was all addressed to the outside public. I suppose it was for that outside jury to which my friend, Mr. Porter, referred.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor will permit me one word. Mr. Evarts, in the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton, inquired fully into the course of his life, and no one will find, either in the speech of Mr. Porter or of Mr. Evarts, one word, certainly not one entire sentence, founded upon the assumption of any fact which was not stated in the evidence, and upon which there had not been the liberty of cross-examination; and yet here we are loaded down with extracts from sermons, incorrectly made in every instance.

Mr. Beach—That is not true.

Mr. Shearman—It is true, in that case in reference to the communion; and I undertake, on my professional responsibility, to say that there are at least three other cases of entire perversions in his statements—perversions of language which Mr. Beecher never used—sermons to which I listened myself, and in which I know he didn't use this language. The Apostle Paul says, "Thank God we are not the apostles of sin." Why, gentlemen, if I were to say the apostle says, "God be thanked that we are the apostles of sin," would it be justice to the apostle to say that he did use that language? It is no more justice to Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson—I would say to Mr. Beach that we have no assurance, of course, that these reports of discourses referred to, are correct. We don't know that, and we have no more assurance of it than if you quote from any other paper as correct; still I have no doubt that counsel may quote by way of illustration to fortify their argument, either from a newspaper or from a book, something stated better than they can state it, whether it be that book of Mr. Beecher's, or a paper, or what it be; still it is not evidence, and cannot be received as such, and the jury may receive it only as an illustration, which may be correct, and may not be.

Mr. Beach—We had an announcement from the gentlemen on the other side that Mr. Beecher's sermons were weekly gathered up and reported in all the leading papers in the country, and it is a fact that we know independent of their declaration. It will be an astonishment to a great many, Sir, when our learned friends have declared that the weekly thoughts and teachings of Mr. Beecher, in their blessed influence, are spread all over the world—it will be an astonishment to many to know that they are not correct representations of his thoughts and teachings. It will be a gratification to many, Sir, to believe that the denial is true. [Applause.]

Judge Neilson—Now, Mr. Beach, you will observe this, by your remarks on this trial, that you are not always correctly reported.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—And you are remarkably distinct in your utterance, yet there have been instances here where you have not been correctly reported, and I have no doubt that your thoughts now, in mangled form, are traveling through the world.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir, I have no doubt of it, Sir—

Mr. Porter—We are often very differently reported in different newspapers.

Judge Neilson—Well—

Mr. Beach—That is the consequence, Sir, of the natural imperfection of things. I am to be judged by the manner in which I am reported, and when the reports of Mr. Beecher come out in this authorized form—are circulated as his sermons, we are to suppose under the ordinary correction of the author, when he himself has sworn that he has published thirty volumes of sermons, or what not, I think I am justified in my extracts from that authentic and authorized publication of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher.

Judge Neilson—Coming from that source, Mr. Beach, you are justified in the assumption that it is correct, no doubt.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir. Well, I mean every quotation I have made, Sir, is from these books.

Judge Neilson—Coming from a newspaper, that assumption fades out very much, and when you get down as far as Hartford, it is pretty faint; and I am reminded that I have received an extract from a Hartford paper—

Mr. Beach—I have made no quotation, Sir, from a Hartford paper.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, you have.

Mr. Beach—I have not, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Why, Sir, I have the paper here from which you read it.

Mr. Beach—I did not read it from that paper, Sir.

Mr. Shearman (hotly)—Then what did the gentleman mean, when I asked for the reference, by handing that paper to me as he did?

Mr. Beach—I didn't say I read it from that.

Mr. Morris—That is a mistake.

Mr. Shearman (more excitedly)—Am I responsible for the blunders of the gentleman?

Mr. Beach—No; of course you are not.

Mr. Morris (*sotto voce*)—He isn't responsible for himself.

Mr. Shearman—When gentlemen cannot quote more correctly than to say that when a clergyman invites Christians to partake of communion he invites Socinians, Shakers and Mormons, all to come, is it for him to reproach me for relying upon his word, when I refer to the paper he hands me as his authority?

Mr. Beach (To Mr. Shearman, patronizingly)—Why, I haven't reproached you, my irascible friend. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—Mr. Beach.

Mr. Shearman (Interrupting)—That is the paper you handed me when I asked for your reference.

Mr. Beach—Well, now, subside, Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—I will, I will, I will. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—Mr. Beach, proceed with your argument.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; as soon as I can quiet friend Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—I ask for the correct reference to what the gentleman was just now reading.

Mr. Beach—Now, Sir, from a publication a slip containing every word that I quoted from the sermon on the Prodigal Son was handed to me by a gentleman who said that he wanted to preserve it, so I copied it; it was not this.

Judge Neilson—I recollect that very well. I read it myself. My wife takes the *Christian Union* and I read it in that.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir. Very well.

Judge Neilson—I recollect very well that I adopted the notion that the prodigal son was the best of the two. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—The audience will please be quiet.

Mr. Porter—If your Honor please, we except to this statement by your Honor, and at the same time I beg leave to ask if your Honor says that in a sermon published by Mr. Beecher in relation to orthodoxy he used the language attributed to him by the gentleman?

Judge Neilson—Oh! no; I do not believe that. No.

Mr. Shearman (excitedly)—That is the very point, if your Honor please. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—I speak to the general fact; that is all.

Mr. Shearman—Then, your Honor, I beg to say the counsel has quoted language which Mr. Beecher never uttered.

Judge Neilson—You have a right to make corrections after he closes.

Mr. Shearman—Are we to open the evidence, Sir, to correct misstatements of counsel?

Judge Neilson—Of course not.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; there will be no corrections, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Then I have to denounce these misquotations as an outrage upon the name of justice.

Judge Neilson—I have said, again and again, this is not evidence, and it cannot have the effect of evidence.

Mr. Shearman—But it cannot but have an effect upon this jury.

Mr. Morris—It seems to affect you considerably.

Judge Neilson—This conversation must cease, gentlemen; it does not become counsel either to say that proceedings which are allowed to take place here, at the instance of counsel—and very able counsel—are an outrage upon justice. I do not wish to bear remarks of that kind. Mr. Beach, you will proceed in order, so far as you can.

Mr. Beach—I will, Sir. In regard to this quotation from the sermon on the Prodigal Son, I will endeavor to obtain during the recess the number of Mr. Beecher's paper containing it, and will submit it to your Honor.

Judge Neilson—I recollect the general fact.

Mr. Shearman—It was never given in the language the gentleman used.

Mr. Beach—Now, Sir, I profess to be a very good-natured gentleman, and desire to be corrected when I am in error; but it seems to me that my friend Mr. Shearman is getting too much excited upon this subject, and is breaking too largely upon the order of my argument.

Judge Neilson—Well, I don't wonder at Mr. Shearman being very earnest about it. I appreciate it.

Mr. Beach—Nor I either. I think I should be very earnest if I was in his place.

MR. BEACH CONTINUES HIS ADDRESS.

Well, gentlemen, in a quiet way let us, by way of recapitulation, see what is the attitude of Mr. Beecher as a preacher of the Gospel, and how well he deserves the encomium either as the greatest man of the world, as pronounced by Mr. Wilkeson, or as the leading pulpit orator of the day, as represented by his counsel. And what great principle, what fundamental doctrine of orthodoxy has not Mr. Beecher in some way assailed—either impeached and discarded or modified and changed in its influence and character? He has denied, in the first place, the condition of our first parents, the integrity and purity of their original creation. He has placed them at the lowest point of animal existence, and abolished wholly the idea of original sin and the fall of man, and substituted the Darwinian doctrine of evolution; no connection between an earlier intelligence and our own; he has denied the blood of the atonement, in defiance of the declaration of Scripture that without the shedding of blood there is no redemption; he has secularized the Christian Church; instead of a Divine institution, where Christ meets his children and exerts the influence of his Holy Spirit through its ministrations, it is a mere institution of the world, a mere corporate institution, secular in its character, useful in its office, but bearing about it none of the odor of sanctity. It is like your theatres, your railroads, your committee rooms, or any other of your gatherings of men in the ordinary pursuits of their life. And he has degraded the highest and most exalted office in life—the ministry of the Church, by declaring that no qualification is necessary to it, more than applies to a lawyer or an engineer. No delegation of authority from Christ; no ambassadorship from heaven; no anointing grace, spiritual or otherwise, from the Father, but every man, moved by the impulse, may assume the sacred character and dignity of a teacher of the Gospel. He treats with derision the ordinances and sacraments of religion, baptism, and the Lord's supper; he rejects the teachings of all the great leaders of the orthodox faith in all past time, and the honored creed of his own denomination he denounces as wicked and flagitious; he practically does away with the wrath to come, with a threatened hell, with the denounced vengeance of God upon the sinner; he detracts from the heinousness of sin, rejecting the atonement, the sacrifice of Christ; he then maintains that by some process of God's mercy, man ultimately will be universally redeemed and saved; and, I think with a practically equal injurious influence upon the world, he has degraded the temple of his God. He has made it the scene of witticisms and jests and buffoonery, which has made it more like to a theatre than to a church.

IS BEECHER DESERVING OF THE HIGH ENCOMIUMS RECEIVED?

I pass some of the topics. If anybody supposes that I have made these references from any sentiment of disrespect to Mr. Beecher, for the purpose of misrepresenting him or scandalizing his character, he greatly misjudges my motive. And if the gentleman supposes that I have done this thing with a view to operate upon public sentiment to the disadvantage of Mr. Beecher, forgetting my professional duty as the representative of a party in a court of justice, he equally misjudges my motive. Mr. Beecher has been represented in language almost as imaginative, as glowing, and forcible as his own, by his counsel, as the great and leading divine in the Christianity of this age. He has been represented as a pure orthodox teacher of the inspired religion of the Scriptures. He has been incased in the bright and shining armor of unsullied purity and virtue. It has been the fundamental, the central argument of my learned friends, and it bears, too, upon the sentiments of this jury with imperative force. The doctrine was that he was too great and too good to sin, and upon that, assuming his virtue, they have reasoned the impossibility of error. I have presented all these indications of the essential and moral character and doctrines of this man in opposition to that theory. It is a logical and a professional answer to the argument, and I have not demeaned myself in any allusions to this gentleman, in any attempted revelations of his character, from my professional standard of confining myself to the issues before this jury, and presenting only those arguments which were properly directed to them. And I am not willing to part with this court and jury under the imputation that I have perverted my professional position for the purpose of reflecting upon a man whom, with all his faults and failings, whatever they may be, I admire and reverence. And now, gentlemen, considering that, and with the rather erratic and extravagant career of Mr. Beecher as a teacher, looking at the tendencies of his thought and sentiment as delineated in his spoken words, considering the impulses of his nature as we read them through his utterances, is he deserving of the high encomiums he has received, and is he the man who, when he stands confronted by the evidence against which no human being could stand for an instant, is he, by the simple authority of his character and his word, to overturn the power of demonstrative proof? Has he through the mouths of his counsel the right to arrogate to himself this supreme position, this infallibility of character, and to lord over his fellows as the leading divine of the age? That is a question which is to be seriously and deliberately answered by this jury, answered under those solemnities which pertain to a court of justice, and governed by those principles which, according to the oaths of a juror or jurors, are to be received from the instructions of the court. It has been a marvel to the Christian world. It is one of the most astonishing developments of the character and the power of Mr. Beecher that even while this trial was progressing, he should yet be competent to pursue the duties of his ministerial office apparently unaffected, sermonizing and praying with all the intelligence and the power and the emotion of his earlier life; that through these four years of prostrating sorrow and agony, tortured daily and nightly by anxiety and fear of discovery and the remorse of guilt—that nevertheless this man in his majesty and greatness has stood up admired of all observers. Gentlemen, you do not comprehend the greatness of this man's character. He is not only great in mind, great in learning, a great teacher, a great scholar, but he has that wonderful combination which makes man in all his marvelous greatness. He has the brain, he has the heart, he has the physical conformation in one harmonious and powerful combination, giving to human nature its highest dignity and its grandest strength. And he himself, in one of his memorable letters, exhibits the qualities by which he is thus enabled to trample upon adversity, to resist all the passions which stir the sinner's conscience, and in the face of the world and in the face of his God to exhibit only those attractive and grand qualities which make him a great preacher and teacher. See how he depicts himself:

[Mr. Beach then read from letter of Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton Feb. 5, 1872.]

"To *say* that I have a church on my hands is simple enough—but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion, or anxiety, or zeal; to see tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T. which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene, as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full for Sunday—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system."

And then, in the previous part of the same letter, he says:

"If I had not gone through this great year of sorrow I would not have believed that any one could pass through my experience and be alive or sane."

And it is the picture not only of Mr. Beecher's sufferings and trials and agonies, but it is the picture of his great and iron will which sustained him through all, and through all the perplexities and discouragements of this trial it has sustained him. True, it is a necessity, and true, again, he was addressing himself in his church not to an angry and a hostile audience, but to a congregation of sympathizing and loving souls. It is not wonderful when we consider the character of the man. Discard, gentlemen, for one moment all the evidence in this case, except Mr. Beecher's, with our knowledge of his character, and divesting that evidence of all its figures and descriptions by a close and a rigid analysis, reducing it to its elements and judging from that of the probability of his offense, what would be the conclusion of practical, worldly common sense. Now, his theory of this whole case is, that upon a certain day he was approached by an inmate of Mr. Tilton's house, Bessie Turner, who made foul revelations concerning the personal character of Mr. Tilton—who made distressing communications to him in regard to the condition of Mr. Tilton's household. These representations concerned a man who had been the life-long friend of Mr. Beecher, a man in whom Mr. Beecher lived, and in whom, in those early years, he detected the elements of that intellectual and moral character which he saw would raise him to the moral and intellectual elevation he afterward obtained. And from that time onward these two men had lived in the closest bonds of friendship and intimacy. They resided in the same city; day by day they saw each other, and yet Henry Ward Beecher tells you that when these discrediting stories came to his ear, without any solicitation with the friend who was accused, without appealing to him whom he had loved and trusted for years, as to the truth of the accusation, without any effort at kindly remonstrance, if on inquiry there was foundation—forgetting all the duties of friendship and manhood—Henry Ward Beecher at once advises, as he says, a separation. Then after an interval comes a charge made by this same friend against Mr. Beecher—a charge of unchristian, inhuman treatment of the wife of that friend—in Christ the child of Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher learns, as he says and believes, that that charge was extorted from the wife by the importunity and the scheming violence of the husband; and yet Mr. Beecher, in a public card in his paper, eulogizes this conspirator and ruffian against his wife's honor and peace. For three years he praises him; in his written words he commends him for his kind and generous treatment. This man who, as Mr. Beecher affects to believe, had committed not only this wrong against him, by an atrocious charge, but had made his wife the accomplice of the outrage; and then, through the entreaties and the persuasive explanations of Mr. Moulton alone, he comes to the conclusion that he had been all wrong; that he ought not to have advised separation or advised Bowen; he suddenly makes up his mind that he has won unconsciously, the affections of Mrs. Tilton; and for three long years he is surrounded by this "horror of great darkness," and lives "upon the ragged edge" of despair and remorse; and during it all he never makes a single inquiry to learn whether it be true or not that he has won the affections of the wife, or that he has thereby introduced dissension and discord and unhappiness into the household of his friend. In constant communication with the parties, free to learn from Mrs. Tilton whether or not his belief were true, he yet lingers in these protracted agonies for these three years.

Judge Neilson—Will you suspend your argument now?

Mr. Beach—If your Honor will pardon me, but a single word, which will conclude what I have to say, somewhat breaking in upon my notes as I go along.

But, take that story, even in its imperfect outline, as I have given it, and is it credible? Does it conform to the ordinary rules of human action, to the instincts of our nature? If we judge this man as we would judge ourselves, our fellow-men generally, by the probability of his theory and the statements of his defense, are they acceptable to the intelligence of this jury? I submit to you that in themselves they are intrinsically faulty and incredible. It is upon this theory alone that Mr. Beecher builds his defense; and if it fails, he fails; and if you bring to the test your ordinary reason and judgment, it seems to me you cannot fail to detect its fallacy and sophistry, and see in it the necessitous creation of a great and ingenious mind driven to desperation and despair.

A recess was then taken until 2:10 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The jury answered to their names at 2:15 P. M., and Mr. Beach then called the attention of the court to the fact that he had requested the policeman several times to keep the blinds of the window opposite to him closed, but that he seemed not to heed the request.

The Court (to the policeman)—Keep them closed.

Sergt. Rogers—The jury wish them open.

Mr. Beach—Never mind—I hope we will come to a better understanding before we part, though that parting is very close.

TRACY'S CONDUCT DENOUNCED.

Gentlemen, [addressing the jury,] I have but one more duty to perform in this case, and it is not the least of the many disagreeable obligations which my position has imposed upon me. I am to speak of a professional brother—and there is no service which a lawyer renders in the discharge of the obligations of his profession more repulsive and unpleasant than that. The profession of the law, I think, is peculiar in some of its features and associations, and, I think, superior to all other classes of men and professions. There is none of the mean spirit of envy and jealousy—there is none of the carping and back-biting which too often disfigure the character of other professions. We acknowledge the attainments and the merits of our fellows. We cheerfully accord to the great leaders of our profession their well-earned and deserved position. Nobody disputes the well-founded and meritorious claims of my learned adversaries; no man feels any humiliation when he witnesses a great professional effort, but every lawyer rather feels proud, and cheerfully accords the deserved approbation. All of us with cheerful accord acknowledge, for illustration, Mr. Charles O'Conor as the leader of our profession—its great master and examplar. Nor does any other of his distinguished fellows ever honor himself by a great display of legal learning and genius, or by a great and successful effort in some holy cause without attracting to himself at once the admiring and grateful reverence of his professional brethren. And it comes to be, therefore, quite uncommon that there should be any such occasion as public animadversion on the professional conduct of a respected brother. For Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy I have no feeling but that of the utmost kindness, and I speak nothing in regard to his attitude and connection in and with this case from any unfriendliness or any desire to injure his feelings, and if Mr. Tracy had been content with the simple advocacy of the cause of his present client I should not have deemed it within the line of my duty to advert at all to his position; because it was not necessary to the proper and fearless discussion of the case I represent. It was without the line of the evidence, and whatever his professional taste or principle may have led him to do with reference to his double obligation to the parties in this case was immaterial to the determination of its actual merits. But when Mr. Tracy chooses to place himself upon the witness-stand and assail the witnesses who have been produced on behalf of my client, and to contradict unequivocally and inevitably three of these witnesses, I have no choice. I must examine his pretensions as a witness, and in that connection his attitude to this case as a lawyer. I beg leave further to premise, gentlemen, that the relations between that gentleman and myself have been entirely cordial, and nothing that happened, or shall happen, in this case will interrupt on my part that friendliness of sentiment. I think he has erred. I think he has committed a professional and personal error. But I know he has done it under high sanction, and it certainly will not diminish the feeling I have hitherto entertained for that gentleman, and I trust that nothing I shall say will embitter the sentiments of that gentleman toward myself, because he must know that my utterances are extorted by my position. I repeat that Mr. Tracy offers himself as a witness in this case in direct and unavoidable contradiction, upon a material issue in the case, to three witnesses, namely, Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton, and Franklin Woodruff. Whatever you may say or think in regard to Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton, I think I may point to the character and reputation of Franklin Woodruff as entirely unassailable and estimable, occupying a position in this community as one of those honorable and enterprising merchants so highly lauded by my friend Mr. Porter but as a gentleman of public spirit, of personal purity and morality, of respectability of station, of conduct which exalts him above all unkindly criticism. Mr. Tracy, after those three witnesses had testified that Theodore Tilton, in the interview with him, did charge the offense of adultery against Mr. Beecher—after those three witnesses had deliberately and directly testified that Mr. Tracy had counseled, under the circumstances, the policy of silence and falsehood—chooses to become a witness in contradiction of their statement. The connection of Mr. Tracy with all this transaction, in its irregular beginnings and in its more methodized litigation, is not, it seems to me, very complimentary. He is a facile and versatile character, performing several parts in this drama, and performing all of them with equal zeal and abandonment. He is first the chosen friend and counselor, through Mr. Moulton, of Theodore Tilton. He meets the two, in company with friend Woodruff, as an adviser upon a question of very great importance to Mr. Tilton, and he receives from them a full and a free communication of all their secrets relating to that particular transaction. There was some scruple about the confidence which was then bestowed upon Mr. Tracy. Theodore Tilton was unwilling that the facts affecting the character of his wife and his family, and disclosing the full nature of the association between Mr. Beecher and them, should be communicated to a third party—to Mr. Tracy. And with that prudence which generally characterized Mr. Tilton in regard to his revelations concerning this affair, he exacted from Mr. Tracy his pledge of word and honor that he would not, under any circumstances, thereafter, become the counsel of Henry Ward Beecher in antagonism to Theodore Tilton. Mr. Tracy does not deny the pledge either in spirit or in terms, and yet we see him next, after having possessed himself of the secrets of Mr. Tilton, and received his views and declarations in regard to this lamentable affair—under this pledge he is next seen in close consultation with Mr. Beecher and his other advisers in regard to the organization of a committee which is to judge as between Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton. And after organizing that committee he appears as the counsel opposed to the interests of Mr. Tilton before that body, and is the leading and controlling spirit of its proceedings; and then he appears in this action active, indefatigable, malignant, engaging in the cross-examination of witnesses, bearing his full part and responsibility in the discharge of professional duty, and then, as the deliberate sponser of the opening address for the defendant in this case, full of animosity, denunciation, of untruth, representing his former friends and confidants in the most odious of all lights, and in the most severe and reprehensible language. And, not content with this, when his master is overborne by three witnesses, by all the evidence to which I have from time to time alluded in this case, when the stress of this controversy bears apparently with crushing power upon this defense, Mr. Tracy leaps into the breach, or rather into the gulf, and sacrifices himself for the defense of his client. The question is, whether this position in its professional and moral aspects justifies the hope which could alone have prompted the action, that the word of Mr. Tracy, like the word of Henry Ward Beecher, is to overpower the honor and the oath and testimony of other men equally as credible as themselves, and to whom honor and reputation and fame are as dear as to Mr. Tracy or Mr. Beecher.

PROFESSIONAL TREACHERY.

My learned friends announce that it was under their suggestion, and with their approval, that this course was pursued by Mr. Tracy. Both those gentlemen know that in the ranks of professional or social life there are no two gentlemen to whom my respectful affection is more freely and liberally tendered than to them; but I differ with them, I differ with them in regard to the question of personal and professional propriety and of personal honor and manliness, and it is to me a matter of great pain and surprise that they should have approved or counseled such an exhibition of what I conceive professional treachery and personal dishonor. [Applause.] I should not have ventured to disagree with gentlemen so eminent and respected upon my own ideas of right, but I had been instructed for long years that the life and the honor of our profession consisted in its fidelity to its cause and its client. I had been taught to believe that the pledge of a man and a gentleman was to be redeemed under all conceivable circumstances, and I had been taught by the elements as well as the judicature of our profession that no lawyer who, under the privilege attaching to the relation of attorney and client, had received a communication of the secrets of that client, could, in law or in justice, anywhere, without the permission of that client, make a disclosure of them. For the power of the law overreaches and treads down mere sentiments and sympathies, and looks only to the administration of justice according to its known principles; the law could not extract from the honor of the profession the secrets of the client. And if your Honor please, the principles and the privileges to which I allude have the approbation of the earliest authorities and sentiments of the profession.

ADVOCATES SHOULD NOT BEAR TESTIMONY IN A CAUSE IN WHICH THEY ARE ENGAGED.

Justinian wrote, in his *Digest of Roman Law*: "*Mandatis caveatur ut Præsides attendant ne patroni in causa cui patrocinium præstiterunt testimonium dicant.*" As rendered—"It is prescribed in the rules that the presiding Justices are to see to it that advocates do not bear testimony in any cause in which they are engaged."

The most distinguished of French jurists of the last century—M. Pothier—commenting upon this in his incomparable work on *Obligations*, says: "Upon the same foundation of a suspicion of falsehood the evidence of the advocate ought not to be admitted. Their testimony could be liable to the suspicion of partiality, if they were witnesses in favor of their parties, and there would be an indecency in admitting them as witnesses against them." And our own standard of proof—Greenleaf—states in his work on *Evidence*, section 364, volume I.

"It has in England been held a very objectionable proceeding on the part of an attorney to give evidence, when acting as advocate in the cause, and a sufficient ground for a new trial. But in the United States no case has been found to proceed to that extent; and the fact is hardly ever known to occur."

And in section 386, volume I:

"But on grounds of public policy, and for the purer administration of justice, the relation of lawyer and client is so far regarded by the rules of practice in some courts as that the lawyer is not permitted to be both advocate and witness for his client in the same cause."

In the Reg. Gen. Superior Court Judicature of the State of New-Hampshire it is said:

"No attorney or counselor shall be permitted to take any part in the conduct of any cause before a jury after he shall have testified for his client in the same cause."

And some authorities are referred to. In Stones vs. Byron, to be found in 4 Dowl. & Lowndis practice cases, at page 393, and decided in 1846, the plaintiff's counsel made a speech in reply and then proposed to call himself as a witness to contradict the defense set up. This was objected to by the defendant's counsel, but overruled by the under Sheriff and the evidence was received. The counsel for the defendant declined to cross-examine him. Upon the argument for a rule to set aside the verdict it was contended and, however improper and inconvenient such a course might be, it was not sufficient ground alone for the court to grant a new trial, since the court could never grant a new trial where the result would be the same, which it would be here, as upon a new trial the plaintiff's attorney might become competent as a witness by ceasing to act as advocate. In support of the rule it was successfully argued it would be a practice attended with the most mischievous consequences if an attorney or any other person acting as the advocate of a party could afterward present himself before the jury as a witness to support those statements he had been making in the course of his speech. The characters of an advocate and a witness should be sedulously kept apart. The one was a person zealously espousing the interest of his client, the other a person sworn faithfully and impartially, without bias or favor to either party, to tell the truth. The jury might have considerable difficulty in separating those statements which they had heard from a person as advocate from those which they had heard from the same person as witness. Patterson, J., pronouncing his opinion, said:

"When the attorney for the plaintiff makes a speech, and conducts the cause as his advocate, and examines the witnesses, and addresses the jury in reply to the defendant's counsel, and afterward calls himself as a witness, I must say that I do not think such a course of proceeding is proper or consistent with the due administration of justice. It seems to me, therefore, that his evidence ought not to have been received, and having been received, there ought to be a new trial."

In Dunn vs. Packwood, to be found in 11 Jur. 242, the verdict, after the attorney for the plaintiff had given evidence in the cause, was set aside. Earle, J.

"I must make a rule absolute for a new trial. On the first ground I think it a very objectionable proceeding on the part of an attorney to give evidence when acting as advocate in the cause."

And a rule, absolute, for a new trial was granted. Lord Chief Justice Campbell delivering the judgment of the court, Cobbott vs. Hastings, upon which Campbell, Coleridge, Simon, and Earle being Associate Justices, expressed a strong disapprobation of such a practice as permitting a party to act alternately as advocate and witness, and further said:

"It is, most surely, contrary to good taste and good feeling, for as it must be revolting to the minds of the jury, it will generally be injurious to those who attempt it. In such a case as the present, there is not the smallest color for resorting to it, for the plaintiff, serving *in forma pauperis*, had counsel assigned to him who must be supposed to have been ready to support at the trial the certificate he had given that the plaintiff had a good cause of action."

But, your Honor, in those States where the law does not extend to the limit of the English practice, so far as to grant new trials for an impropriety of that character, the practice is most seriously condemned, and I think there is no precedent to be found in the books where a lawyer has ever testified in a case in which he was employed to a material question at issue, and has continued, after his evidence, connected with the case, has ever met the approval of a court, though some of the decisions do recognize a possible emergency in which a lawyer may properly be called to testify for his client, but in such case uniformly recommend and require that he should at once sever his connection as counsel with the particular cause. In Potter against Ware, in first Cushing's Rep., (Mass.,) Metcalfe, J., said:

"In most cases counsel cannot testify for their clients without subjecting themselves to just reprehension. But there may be cases in which they can do it, not only without dishonor, but in which it is their duty to do it. Such cases, however, are rare, and whenever they occur they necessarily cause great pain to counsel of the right spirit."

In Reade against ———, 1st Knott & McCord, Johnson, J., says:

"It is a matter of much delicacy, and one which the profession ought and do, much to their credit, usually avoid when it is not indispensably necessary."

In the State vs. Whitley, 9th Irondel, the court says that it was the practice to receive such testimony in the courts of North Carolina, but added:

"It is a practice not to be encouraged, and in most cases has, we believe, been accompanied by a surrender on the part of the attorney of his brief in the case."

In Little against McKean, 1 Sandford of our own courts, Sandford, J., delivering the opinion of the court, animadverted strongly upon the

"degradation of the character of the Bar, and the practice injurious to the cause of truth and justice, by means of attorneys and counselors testifying in the suits which they were conducting,"

and he said that

"though the evil will work its own cure, attorneys and counselors of standing and character will not, except in extreme cases, present themselves before a jury as witnesses in their own causes on litigated questions, and in such cases only because of some unforeseen necessity. Those gentlemen of the Bar who habitually suffer themselves to be used as witnesses for their clients soon become marked both by their associates and the courts, and forfeit in character more than will ever be compensated to them by success in such clients' controversies. Moreover, testimony of an attorney of such admissions made to him by the opposite party are always regarded with extreme suspicion and distrust by both courts and jurors."

The same learned Judge in the same case referred approvingly to an article in the *Pennsylvania Law Journal*, sixth volume, at page 405, entitled, "Lawyer's no Witnesses in their own Cases." I have read so much from this Sir, that I omit my quotations from the article in the *Pennsylvania Law Journal*, only a portion of which I intended to read as it is very lengthy and exhaustive upon the subject, in review both of authorities and their discussion of the principle; and I beg also to refer your Honor to the case of Pelt against Treadwell, to be found at 5th Wendell, 6[illegible]6. That is the judgment of the court upon the propriety of such an exhibition as we have had from Mr. Tracy.

TRACY AS A PLEDGE-BREAKER.

But there is another element in the position which did not appear in the cases in which these learned Judges expounded their opinions and the judgment of the law upon the practice. Mr. Tracy was not simply the advocate of Mr. Beecher and the witness on his behalf, but he had given a pledge, under the circumstances to which I have referred, that he would occupy no such position. The circumstances are intensified, and more deeply characterized by the circumstance that Mr. Tracy was appearing in opposition to that pledge, to the assurance under which he had received from Mr. Tilton his confidence. Now remember, gentlemen, Mr. Tracy testified upon the stand that he was still connected, professionally, with this cause with Mr. Beecher; that he had thought it due to the delicacy of his position that he should retire and relieve himself from this double and suspicious character. And he has appeared in the subsequent stages of this case, following his evidence actively in that character. What is the excuse given for it? Why, Mr. Tracy says, "Mr. Tilton, you changed your ground; you altered your complaint; therefore, I am relieved and discharged from my personal and professional obligation to you. You charge"—this, in substance, he says—"you charged to me that there was no offense on the part of Mr. Beecher, except a base solicitation to your wife, and now you have changed that accusation to adultery." Suppose that certain. Did that justify Mr. Tracy in revealing and swearing to the transactions and declarations made by Mr. Tilton to him under the influence of his pledge to secrecy? Mr. Tracy might have said, perhaps with entire propriety, Mr. Tilton, you have changed your accusation against Mr. Beecher; I cannot any longer serve you; you must employ other counsel. But could he take a single step beyond that consistently with propriety and honorable obligation, and reveal to Mr. Beecher, or anybody else, the secrets extorted from Mr. Tilton by the relation and the pledge in which he stood and which he voluntarily gave to keep, and which Mr. Tilton refused to confide to him until he had given the pledge? Will any gentleman of right principle, of true spirit and manliness, justify that revelation? He may approve the action of Mr. Tracy in separating himself from a cause which he believed to be dishonest and unfair, if he did so believe—from a cause which was changing its aspects according to the necessities of circumstances; but will any gentleman of sound, manly principle uphold a lawyer in revealing the secrets of a cause which he deserts, obtained under, not an implied, but an express and positive pledge with fidelity to a cause?

DID TILTON CHANGE HIS GROUND?

But, gentlemen, is it true that Mr. Tilton did change his ground? I do not expect to refer to the evidence of either Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton or Mr. Woodruff, except, perhaps, a word or two from the testimony of Mr. Woodruff upon that proposition. It is sufficient for me to say—and if questioned I will refer to the record—that these three witnesses all affirm that the charge made by Mr. Tilton was in express terms criminal intimacy or adultery, in unmistakable language.

Mr. Shearman—We do question that, Mr. Beach.

Mr. Beach—In what particular?

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Tilton never stated so in his evidence. It never was alleged except Moulton stated he told Mr. Beecher so. Moulton has never taken the responsibility of swearing he told Mr. Tracy so in direct terms. Mr. Tilton's evidence—

Mr. Morris—Well, you needn't argue it.

Mr. Shearman—I am not arguing it; I am answering Mr. Beach. Mr. Tilton's evidence never alleged anything of the kind.

Mr. Beach—Well, I can't refer to Tilton. Moulton swears:

"I told Mr. Beecher, 'I told Mr. Tracy the truth of the matter; I told him the fact of the case as it was—that you had been guilty of sexual intercourse with Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton' and he said, in the presence of my partner, that if that were true it must be corrected at all hazards."

Then follows a general relation of the interview:

"I also informed Mr. Beecher afterward, and said to him that we had a consultation at my house—in my house—in my study, between Gen. Tracy, Mr. Woodruff, and myself, and between Gen. Tracy, Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Tilton, and myself, and at that interview I told Mr. Tracy again the truth."

Well?

Mr. Shearman—With Mr. Beach's permission, I would call his attention to the fact that Mr. Moulton, on his original examination in chief, was not permitted to testify what was the actual fact of the conversation between himself and Mr. Tracy, but was required to confine himself to the conversation between himself and Mr. Beecher; yet, Mr. Tracy being called after Mr. Woodruff had been called, Mr. Woodruff testifying as to what the conversation was, Mr. Tracy contradicted both Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton. They were both recalled, and neither of them undertook to contradict Gen. Tracy on that vital point, and neither Mr. Moulton nor Mr. Tilton affirmatively swear that Mr. Tilton on that occasion told Mr. Tracy that the charge was adultery.

Mr. Beach—Moulton and Tilton and Woodruff were not re-examined on those points, because your Honor said when there were irreconcilable facts between the testimony of these parties, as given by Woodruff, Tracy, or any other person, it was utterly unnecessary to recall these witnesses.

Mr. Shearman—There is one word more which I would like to say, if Mr. Beach kindly permits me. The point of difference is this. Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton had neither of them sworn on their original evidence in chief that the charge made to Mr. Tracy was adultery. Therefore, Mr. Tracy was not contradicting Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton, but when they were recalled they could have contradicted Mr. Tracy upon that view of the case, which they did not do.

Mr. Beach—I have read the evidence, Sir, of Mr. Moulton—

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Beecher contradicted Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Beach—I have read, Sir, the evidence of Mr. Moulton, and if that is not a clear affirmance of a communication to Mr. Tracy of the charge of adultery, why I am unable to understand its force and effect. And if, by any sophistry or equivocation, my learned friends can avoid the proof, well, I will refer for a moment—[after a pause]—no, I will not, gentlemen, to the evidence of Mr. Woodruff, because it is conceded. You remember that he swore that before the communication between the three at Mr. Moulton's house—not the private interview between Mr. Tracy and Mr. Woodruff—Mr. Woodruff then informed him that the charge was adultery.

Mr. Shearman—That Mr. Woodruff did; but Mr. Woodruff did not swear that Mr. Tilton did.

Mr. Beach—Well, is it necessary, my friend, to repeat what you have said so emphatically several times? [Laughter.] A reasonable interruption I don't care about, but these constant interruptions I will not stand. But is this theory of professional conduct and the counsel's privilege, upon which the excuse of Mr. Tracy is founded, commendable or admissible? If Mr. Tracy is employed by a man who is accused of manslaughter, and his client reveals to him all the circumstances of the transaction upon which the indictment rests, and it happens, as does frequently happen, that the indictment is withdrawn and a new one for the homicide presented. Would Mr. Tracy feel himself at liberty to testify against his client and reveal what had been communicated to him while he was defending him for the lesser offense? And so, if you reverse the proposition, and if the client, as very often happens to be the case, misrepresents the facts of his case to his lawyer, they turn out to be different—that he is not conscious of wickedness and wrong, and conceals the truth of his case, and the lawyer discovers it, can he abandon his client's cause and testify to what his client told him while the relation of attorney and client existed?

SHEARMAN AGAIN INTERRUPTS.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please—

Mr. Beach—Well, in the name of heaven, talk until you get tired. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Shearman—Well, this is a matter in which I am sure my learned friend will concur. I think my learned friend is entirely mistaken in assuming for a moment that the relation of attorney and client was claimed.

Mr. Beach—I don't assume it, and I haven't discussed it upon that ground.

Mr. Shearman—And I was going to say one thing more. [Laughter by the audience for some minutes.] I would like to know, your Honor, if the gentlemen on the other side allow you to hear me, if the audience, in their best judgment, shall determine when I shall address you—I was going to say, your Honor, that you were asked to decide if the evidence of Mr. Woodruff was admitted upon the express ground that in this interview Mr. Tracy represented Mr. Beecher, and came there as Mr. Beecher's representative, and on that ground it was admitted alone; therefore, Mr. Tracy was from the beginning Mr. Beecher's representative and attorney.

Mr. Beach—I haven't argued, Sir, on that ground. I have too much good sense to argue that this evidence shows any such relation as that of attorney and client between Mr. Tracy and Mr. Tilton. But does Mr. Tracy place himself upon that narrow and confined distinction? Does the lawyer who comes into the presence of an adversary party and pledges to that party his word of honor that he will not be engaged in any future litigation between the contesting parties against the one with whom he consults, can he receive the communication of the secrets of that opposite party and afterward disclose them, without the danger of personal disgrace and professional infamy, against which the highest in the land could not stand against the indignation of an outraged profession? [Applause.]

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen, be quiet.

Mr. Beach—That pledge was given. The principle, the sentiment which lies at the bottom of the privilege which shelters the client from the treachery of his counsel, is involved in the actual and precise relation existing between Tracy and Tilton; that sentiment which makes a man a gentleman is involved in that relation. And Mr. Tracy or his advocates cannot skulk behind the distinction that he was not technically an attorney, when he is appealed to upon the ground of his professional relation and duty, and is assumed to place it as an obligation and pledge upon that relation. Do you forget that Mr. Tilton said to him, "Sir, I do not understand the etiquette of your profession, but I wish to know if I make communications to you here, and now, whether you can hereafter appear in antagonism to me"? Do you forget the answer of Tracy, "No matter, Mr. Tilton, about the etiquette of our profession, but the communications you make to me will be sacred"? Mr. Tracy must meet this question upon its principle, unhidden by any technicalities; he has challenged the position and the discussion. My learned friends have done it, and it is a question which must be decided in the judgment of the profession and the community, or else the idea of privilege as between attorney and client is a legal mockery; it is a legal pitfall, and if the profession will countenance under these circumstances a treacherous revelation of facts thus obtained, the profession will become, and ought to become, a byword and a scorn.

At the end of Ramm on Facts is a collection of fifty resolutions in regard to professional deportment, taken from Hoffman's Course of Legal Study, an authority either upon the question of professional deportment or gentlemanly honor which will not be questioned by any.

[Counsel reads:]

"If I have ever had any connection with a case, I never will permit myself when that connection is for any reason severed to form any connection on the side of my former antagonist, nor shall any change in the former aspect of the case induce me to regard it as a ground of exception."

It is a poor apology for being found on the opposite side that the present is but the ghost of the former case.

I will not pursue, gentlemen, this line of remark. I have said all that I think my duty to my case requires, and I leave that subject with a regret that I was compelled to say anything. The subject will pass to the judgment of others, and that judgment I have no doubt will be discreet and wise, and so emphatic that there will be little doubt hereafter in regard to the proprieties which we have been discussing.

THE CONCLUSION OF MR. BEACH'S ARGUMENT.

My argument now, gentlemen, is finished. All these disagreeable topics have passed, and I am rejoiced that I am relieved, I hope forever, from it. But please spare me a few words in conclusion. We have communed together a long time upon great themes, lifting us above the littleness of common controversy. They are associated with the highest interests of humanity; they affect the civilization of the age. Truth, morality, religion, divine and human law, all the great topics which stir the enthusiasm of our nature, have mingled with our deliberations. It is impossible that we should not feel something of their purifying inspiration. The selfish and petty struggles of ordinary life too often trammel and debase our thoughts, chaining our souls to mercenary and sordid desires. If anything can exalt us to a higher spirituality, to a nobler conception of truth, of duty, it is a scene like this, so full of dignity, interest, and weighty responsibility. We must rise to the attitude of this great occasion or we belittle ourselves and dishonor our own natures. Most sensibly have I felt my inability worthily to meet the duties of my position, and struggle with the perplexities of this wide debate in the face of adversaries so cunning, so powerful, and skilled as my eminent friends. But the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. The sling of the shepherd full often vanquishes the might of the giant. Weakness is strong in the energy of truth. I have no faith in my own skill, but I have abiding hope in the Supreme Justice that governs the world and marks the sparrow as it falls. On the great seal of our city is engraven a noble motto—"Right makes might"—and on any day of public celebration it shines upon the flag which is flung out from the dome of our City Hall. It is the sentiment which encourages and strengthens weakness in its contest with arrogant strength. It is the sentiment which has sustained my client in all the difficulties and discouragements of this contest; and it will sustain and eventually, I trust, redeem him, because it bears the promise of Him whose word shall never fail. Wearied and worn with this trial, gentlemen, I yet part from you with respectful regret. Our long associations bringing us into daily intimacy, impresses me with kindly sympathies and interest for each of you. We have stood together before this community animated by a common object, seeking after the right in honest sincerity. The distempered play of turbulent passions has beaten against the altar which we serve; the boisterous interests and sympathies of an excited people have treaded the firm foundations of this temple. But the spirit of justice sees nothing of the tumult, hears nothing of the uproar. Calm and confident she leans trustingly upon the juror's oath; your conscience upholds the shaking temple and the tottering altar. If they weaken and fall; if the strong beams of honesty and truth give way, temple and altar and God sink to a common ruin. The struggle this day is between the law and a great character and the great church. If the latter triumphs and the law is trodden down, woe unto him who calls evil good and good evil.

A TRIBUTE TO THE COURT.

May it please your Honor, it need not that I should express the sentiments of my associates and myself as we recall the indulgence, dignity, and fearless bearing with which you have guided us through the tangled mass of this trial. You can receive no nobler tribute than that offered by our adversaries. Contesting every position with animated zeal and sprinkling this record with exceptions, they acknowledge, with inimitable candor, the entire accuracy of your numerous decisions. Your Honor, therefore, has the gratification to know that you have worked no injustice to this defendant, while I indulge the hope that the friendly regard with which you have honored me, like my own warm respect for yourself, will be deepened by the remembrance of these toilsome but pleasant days. I cannot part, Sir, with this occasion without expressing my obligations to my noble and tried friends and associates. If any merit has attended my efforts it is due to their sagacity and wise directing. Posting me in the front of this battle, they have yet stood its true leaders and champions. It has been a regret and a loss that inevitable circumstances have withdrawn my learned and accomplished friend, Mr. Pryor, so much from our side. If he has not stricken so many blows in the field, he has, nevertheless, been the wisdom of our cabinet. Doubly are we all indebted, and especially myself, to his ready and large learning and judicious counsel. You will accredit me, Sir, when I again declare that the duty I have performed has been most unwelcome and painful. I have not spoken aught in malice. I leave this cause without the least asperity of feeling toward any—filled with unqualified admiration for the transcendent qualities and generous courtesies of my distinguished antagonists.

A PARTING WORD FOR BEECHER.

No man venerates more profoundly than myself the magnificent genius of this defendant. His large contributions to the literature of the times excite the sentiment of which Macaulay spoke in his essay on the life of Bacon. Rich as he is in manly endowments—prodigal as his labors have been—they cannot shelter offense against the law. Genius as elevated, learning more rare and profound, could not save Bacon. He sinned and fell. Upon his memory history has written the epitaph—"The greatest and the meanest of mankind." Toward great men in disgrace like this we feel as Whittier, New-England's gifted poet, writes, in his poem entitled:

ICHABOD.

So fallen! so lost! the light withdrawn
Which once he wore!
The glory from his gray hairs gone
For evermore!

Revile him not—the tempter hath
A snare for all;
And pitying tears, not scorn and wrath,
Befit his fall!

O, dumb be passion's stormy rage,
When he who might
Have lighted up and led his age
Falls back in night.

Scorn! would the angels laugh to mark
A bright soul driven,
Fiend-goaded, down the endless dark,
From hope and heaven!

Let not the land once proud of him
Insult him now,
Nor brand with deeper shame his dim
Dishonored brow.

But let its humbled sons, instead,
From sea to lake,
A long lament, as for the dead,
In sadness make.

Of all we loved and honored naught
Save power remains—
A fallen angel's pride of thought
Still strong in chains.

All else is gone; from those great eyes
The soul has fled:
When faith is lost, when honor dies,
The man is dead!

Then pay the reverence of old days
To his dead fame;
Walk backward with averted gaze
And hide the shame!

Gentlemen, I commit this cause to you in the sublime language of the great orator who speaks to you from his grave at Marshland:

"With consciences satisfied with a discharged duty, no consequences can harm you. There is no epithet that we can either face or fly from but the consciousness of duty disregarded, a sense of duty pursues us ever. It is omnipotent, like the Deity. If we take to ourselves the wings of the morning and tarry in the uttermost parts of the sea, duty performed or duty violated is still with us for our happiness or misery. And if we say the darkness shall cover us, in the darkness as in the light, our obligations are yet with us. We cannot escape their power nor fly from their presence. They are with us in this life, will be with us at its close, and in that scene of inconceivable solemnity which lies yet further onward, we shall still find ourselves surrounded by the consciousness of duty to pain us whenever it has been violated, and to console us so far as God may have given us grace to perform it." [Applause.]

THE REQUESTS TO CHARGE.

Mr. Abbott—If your Honor please, as no doubt we shall desire to present some requests on behalf of the defendant, and perhaps our learned friends may have some which they desire to submit, and, if that be the case, after they have had an opportunity we should like to also.

Mr. Beach—We have no requests to make.

Judge Neilson—I will hear you now, Mr. Abbott, if it suits you.

Mr. Abbott—Before proceeding with the authorities, my learned friend will bear with me in saying, in regard to the authorities which he has given in regard to the propriety of counsel testifying in their own case, that the authorities which he has read recognize that although a counsel is not a competent witness in most of the States of the Union in a case in which he is a party, yet there may be a necessity which makes it his imperative duty, and I would refer your Honor to the case of Robinson vs. Dauchy, in the 3d of Barbour, as well as the case of Little vs. McKean, which is mentioned as settling the question that in this case the counsel is competent. I have only to add that the testimony given on the part of the plaintiff, and the challenge interposed, in the opinion of his associates made a clear case of that necessity which the law regards as imposing a duty upon counsel.

The first proposition which I wish to submit to your Honor's attention is that—

"Irrespective of the question whether defendant committed adultery with plaintiff's wife, and without the jury's passing upon that question of fact, defendant is entitled to their verdict upon each of the following grounds:"

Mr. Morris—I understood that the course to be pursued was that the requests should be handed up and your Honor should look them over and pass upon them; not that there should be an argument.

Judge Neilson—There is to be no argument.

Mr. Abbott continued his reading as follows:

"1. There is no evidence in support of plaintiff's allegation that by reason of any such adultery the plaintiff ever lost the comfort, society, aid, or assistance of his wife.

2. He continued to cohabit with his wife for years after the time of the alleged communication to him of the charge.

3. After such alleged communication, upon consideration of satisfactory explanations as to the alleged injury, and of protection of his wife, his children, and himself from a public contestation in respect of the same, the plaintiff and defendant concurred in the purpose of reconciliation and of the surrender of further controversy, and such settlement was an accord and satisfaction between the parties, and the plaintiff is thereby estopped from maintaining this action in repudiation of such settlement."

The second proposition to which I would call your Honor's attention is that—

"Upon the whole evidence upon the principal issues in the cause, there is not sufficient proof to sustain a verdict for the plaintiff, and it is the duty of the jury to render a verdict for the defendant."

If your Honor, in the exercise of the judgment and discretion which the law has vested in you, should see fit to decline these two requests, we shall scarcely regret it. At the same time we unanimously feel that the law would entitle us, and does entitle us, to these directions; and we desire distinctly to make the requests.

The next proposition which we would submit is that—

"The defendant is not required to prove his innocence; he is to be presumed innocent until his guilt is affirmatively established by a clear preponderance of evidence."

On this point I would refer your Honor to the case of Bentley vs. Bentley, 4 Cowan, 701, which holds that—

"This principle is equally applicable in civil and criminal cases; and it makes no difference that the fact alleged is a matter peculiarly within defendant's knowledge."

Then the case on the relation of Smith vs. Pease, in the 27th New-York Reports, 45, the decision of the Court of Appeals, where it is held that—

"Even a negative allegation, if it involves a charge of tort or of criminal conduct or neglect, must be clearly proved by the plaintiff."

Mr. Morris—One moment. This is unheard of. I understand that your Honor has directed the counsel to furnish a copy of the requests to your Honor, not to make an argument. This certainly is not in order. It is not proper. If your Honor permits them to submit—instead of handing up as it was agreed upon—to submit their propositions in open court in this way, in the presence of the jury, we submit that they have no right to make an argument and cite authorities in respect to the propositions taken by the court.

Judge Neilson—Take a case like the Steamboat case, which Mr. Beach was in as opposed to you, and where about sixty-four requests to charge were handed up. After my charge I had occasion to read them, and one of them amounted to the same thing as this. Thus far I am prepared to answer the requests, and purpose to do so.

Mr. Morris—In that case, your Honor will recollect, while there were sixty-three requests, there were no arguments made in the presence of the jury nor citations of authority. The counsel is proceeding to argue.

Judge Neilson—Not argument, he said distinctly.

Mr. Morris—I submit that that is not permissible in submitting requests for your Honor to charge.

Judge Neilson—I think he may go on.

Mr. Abbott—I have but simply quoted the language of one or two cases in support of the propositions which I submit, in order that your Honor should understand what they are.

"The defendant 'is entitled to rest on the defect of proof, and is not bound to disprove the case.' (King vs. King, 4 Scotch Session Cases. Opinion by Lord Moncrieff.) And even when the defendant in an action of crim. con. does not testify in his own behalt, the omission does not raise any inference against him. (Lowe vs. Massey, 62 Illinois, Freem., 47.) As stated by Merrick, J., in Dalton vs. Dalton, (Supreme Court of Massachussetts, 1857): 'It is not necessary that you should affirm the innocence of the respondent in order to entitle her to a verdict. It is not necessary that you should find affirmatively, upon the evidence that has been submitted to you, that she is not guilty, that she did not commit the act; so that you can affirm it is a truth proved, it is not necessary to go to that extent to entitle her to a verdict; but if upon the whole evidence in the case, the state of your minds is this—a good deal of evidence to show that she might have been guilty, a good deal of probability that she might have been guilty, but an uncertainty whether she was guilty or not—then the libel is not proved; and though you cannot say, on the contrary, that you are fully satisfied and clear in your own minds that she is innocent, she is entitled to your verdict; that is, if the libelant has not proved that which it is essential for him to prove to entitle him to your verdict, then you must find for the respondent."

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, I must protest against this reading of authorities. If your Honor takes the citation of authorities, well and good; I have no objection to it in connection with the requests to charge. But that now, without any notice to us, or reference of authorities to us, they should be permitted to read these authorities and through them present an argument to the court and the jury, it seems to me a perversion of the right of making requests to charge in open court.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Abbott)—Wouldn't it answer your purpose to state your requests as you proceed, and hand up the authorities?

Mr. Evarts—I think my learned friend who has just addressed you overlooks the fact that in his final argument, and very properly as a part of it, he included the presentation of authority which were new to us then and are now for the first time to be considered by us. And our authorities are upon the points upon which he has presented them. We shall limit ourselves entirely to that.

Mr. Abbott—The fourth proposition is that

"Plaintiff cannot recover unless the jury are satisfied, by affirmative evidence, that defendant actually had carnal connection with plaintiff's wife."

(Winsmore vs. Greenbank, Wills.) The language of the court is:

"The court must be satisfied that there has been a surrender, not only of the mind, but of the person. (Hamerton vs. Hamerton, 2 Hagg. Ecc., 8. Robinson vs. Robinson, 1 Swabey & Tr. 362. Davidson vs. Davidson, 1 Deane, Eng. Ecc., 132. Hunt vs. Hunt, 1 Id., 121, 129. Simmons vs. Simmons, 1 Robertson, Eng. Ecc., 566; S. C., more fully reported 5 Notes of Cas. 324, affirmed in 6 Notes of Cas. 578. Caton vs. Caton, 7 Notes of Cas. 16."

Mr. Beach—That, Sir, is a citation of a great number of authorities to a proposition which has never been discussed in this case, and to which I certainly cited no authorities.

Mr. Abbott—The fifth proposition is that—

The Jury—

Mr. Beach—I insist that this rule shall be strictly and properly pursued.

Mr. Abbott (continuing)—

"The jury must find for the defendant unless convinced by the proofs of the actual adultery beyond all reasonable doubt."

On that point I refer your Honor to Berckmans vs. Berckmans, 17 New-Jersey Equity Reports, 453.

Judge Neilson—I would rather you would give me the points and consider them cited.

Mr. Abbott—If your Honor please, I consider it a matter of right on the part of the defendant, within such limits as your Honor in your discretion may impose, and which we shall not transcend, in making the requests to give you the authorities upon which they are sustained.

Mr. Beach—I submit to your Honor that it is unprecedented to have a discussion of this character at the close of the arguments. While I concede the propriety and the right of counsel to make requests in open court to charge and to cite the authorities to your Honor, if he pleases, I do insist that that shall not be made the cover of a reargument of the case on the part of the defendants.

Mr. Evarts—That we agree to.

Mr. Beach—Very well, then you don't act accordingly.

Mr. Evarts—Yes we do.

Mr. Beach—That is a matter about which we differ. I think you are doing it, and I think your Honor should protect us in this right.

Mr. Abbot—In Berckmans vs. Berckmans the rule is laid down as follows:

"The complainant is under the necessity, not only of placing a decided preponderance of testimony in favor of the charge, but of proving it to the satisfaction of the court, beyond a reasonable doubt. I do not mean to say that it must be done by such an amount of overwhelming and unmistakable evidence as to render it impossible [illegible] otherwise, but the evidence must be such as to satisfy the human mind, and leave the careful and guarded judgment of the court free from any conscientious and perplexing doubts as to whether the charge be proved or not.

If after a careful examination of all the competent testimony such doubts remain immovable, it is clearly our duty to give the defendant the benefit of such doubt."

In Dillon vs. Dillon, (1 Consistory Ct., 1842, Dr. Lushington) it was held,

"That this is as concerns the wife, not a civil, but in effect a criminal proceeding; if there be any doubt, she is entitled to the benefit of it. Even if the evidence in support of the charge preponderates, yet if the court cannot say that the proof is free from reasonable doubt, the charge is not sustained."

In Stone vs. Stone, 3 Notes of Ecc. and Mar. Cases, 278, 304. (Consistory Ct. 1844, Dr. Lushington) the court say:

"I must remember that I am considering not whether adultery did take place—for the absolute truth cannot be known to a human judge—but whether the evidence with ordinary certainty establishes the fact. I must not give way to suspicion or surmise; I must be governed by the legitimate results of legal evidence."

The sixth proposition is that—

"The verdict must be for the defendant, unless the result of the whole evidence on both sides be such as to produce in the deliberate conclusion of the jury a legal certainty of guilt."

In Caton vs. Caton, Dr. Lushington says:

"I must have adequate legal proof. Many cases have occurred, and must occur, in which moral opinion may be one way, but judicial decision another."

In Clare vs. Clare, New-Jersey Equity, Chancellor Zabriskie says that proof of adultery must not only be clear and direct, but it must be entitled to, and command, belief.

In Cooper vs. Cooper, Louisiana Reports, Judge Bullard held—

"That in an action for divorce on the ground of adultery, the fact of adultery must be fully proved. It will not be sufficient that the circumstances are extremely suspicious."

The seventh proposition is:

"The charge of adultery is one that not merely involves a pecuniary claim against the defendant, but criminates the plaintiff's wife, and tends to disgrace her children, and threatens the marriage relation itself; and it is proper for the jury to consider these ordinary and natural consequences of a conviction, in scrutinizing the evidence, and exacting adequate proof to establish an accusation involving such grave, permanent, and remediless consequences to others."

The eighth proposition is that—

"If, on weighing the evidence on both sides, there remains in the mind of the jury doubt or perplexity as to the actual adultery, they must find for the defendant. (Berckmans vs. Berckmans; already cited.)"

The ninth proposition is that—

"The higher the crime, or the graver the wrong sought to be established, the more stringently the rules of evidence should be enforced; and a charge of criminal conversation is not to be fixed upon a person but by the highest evidence. Blackburn vs. Beall, 21 Maryland Reports, 208. (Purcell vs. Purcell, 4 Henn. and M., 511.)"

The tenth is:

"If there were any evidence in the case pointing to adultery at any specific time and place, the defendant might have some means of supporting, by other witnesses, his own testimony to his innocence; but upon the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, the defendant is the only witness who has any *actual knowledge* of what the relations between himself and Mrs. Tilton were; and is the only person whom the law permits to speak as a witness as to those relations."

Mr. Beach—Now, I submit to your Honor that that is a mere argument.

Judge Neilson—Certainly.

Mr. Abbott—It is a request.

Mr. Morris—Your Honor sees the purpose. I submit that the counsel has no right under the color of a request to include an argument.

Mr. Abbott—We request his Honor to instruct the jury in this language or language equivalent thereto.

The eleventh proposition is that—

"Circumstantial evidence to establish guilt must be such as to exclude to a moral certainty every hypothesis but that of guilt; in other words, the facts proved, must not only all be consistent with, and point to, guilt, but they must be *inconsistent with innocence*."

This is the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the People vs. Bennett, where the Chief Justice says:

"In determining a question of fact from circumstantial evidence, there are two general rules to be observed:

1. The hypothesis of delinquency or guilt should flow naturally from the facts proved, and be consistent with them all.

2. The evidence must be such as to exclude to a moral certainty, every hypothesis but that of guilt of the offense imputed; or, in other words, the facts proved must *all* be consistent with, and point to, guilt, not only, but they must be inconsistent with innocence."

Mr. Beach—That is, Sir, in a criminal case.

Mr. Evarts—He has a right to state it.

Mr. Beach—Well, I have a right to make a remark about it.

Mr. Abbot—The next proposition which we desire your Honor to submit to the jury is:

"The law does not dispense with direct proof of the sexual act, and accept circumstantial evidence of intimacy in lieu thereof, unless there is actual proof of conduct of the parties deviating from open and honorable adherence to the proprieties of chaste society, and showing a lustful disposition and purpose on their part, and the opportunity, by their resort to seclusion and security."

I would refer your Honor upon this to Stone vs. Stone, 3 Notes of Ecclesiastical and Marital Cases, 278, 304, and the following cases, in which the same necessity of evidence of lustful purpose is uniformly the test: Faussett vs. Faussett, 7 Notes of Ecc. and Mar. Cases, 88; Hamerton vs. Hamerton, 2 Hoagg, Ecc., 8; Caton vs. Caton, 7 Notes of Ecc. and Mar. Cases, 16. In each of these cases there were lustful peculiarities.

Mr. Morris—One moment! He is arguing now, and your Honor will not permit it.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Abbot)—Have you an extra copy of this? [referring to the printed pamphlet which Mr. Abbot held in his hand.]

Mr. Abbot—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—If you have got a copy hand it to me, now, so that I can look as it as you read.

Mr. Abbot—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We will hand it to your Honor as soon as we can get through it.

Mr. Abbot—The next proposition is—

The circumstances must be such as would lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable and just man to the conclusion of actual guilt. For it is not to lead a harsh and intemperate judgment, moving upon appearances that are equally capable of two interpretations; neither is it to be a matter of artificial reasoning, judging upon such things differently from what would strike the careful and cautious consideration of a discreet man."

I quote the language of Ferguson vs. Ferguson, 3 Sandford, 307.

[A copy of the pamphlet was here handed up to the Judge.]

Judge Neilson—What number are you reading from?

Mr. Abbott—Page 16. Your Honor will see that these are not, perhaps, in strict order. I have made some corrections, and do not propose to submit them all. [Reading further.]

"The proximate acts relied on must lead, by a fair inference, to a conclusion so far inevitable as that the supposition of innocence cannot by any just course of reasoning be reconciled with it."

In Abb. Pr., 48, 58, and cases cited, Judge Hoffman says:

"Circumstances susceptible of a reasonable interpretation consistent with innocence, and which do not lead to guilt by a fair inference as a necessary conclusion, are insufficient to justify the inference that adultery was committed.

Mere proof of opportunity to commit adultery is no evidence whatever of guilt; there must be coupled with it evidence of circumstances at the same time, which cannot reasonably be explained except by criminal disposition and design."

In Mayer versus Mayer, 21 New-Jersey Equity Reports, 246, Chancellor Zabriskie, says:

"Where there was proof that the affections of the defendant, (the wife,) were estranged from her husband during the last part of the time they lived together, and that at the same time she was on good and intimate terms with the alleged paramour, but only in a way in which they might be so in their relative situations without criminality, and there were no doubt occasions when they could have committed adultery—Held, that it is not sufficient to convict parties who may be supposed willing to commit adultery, to prove that they were in a position that it was possible to commit it. It must be shown that they were together under suspicious circumstances, which cannot be easily accounted for unless they had that design, or which could not well be explained without it.

The next is No. 18:

"When, in addition to the open relation of intimate faiendship, there is superadded the pastoral relation, no inteudment against the chastity or propriety of that intercourse can be drawn, except upon proof of actual lustful deviations from the intercourse of society appropriate to such relations.

Visits by a clergyman at suitable times and conducted with the decency to be expected, especially of one recommended to her by her husband, may not, however private, afford any ground to infer illicit intercourse, even in the case of a wife living alone with a servant in the absence of her husband. (King vs. King, 4 Scotch Session, Cases, 2d series, 583.)"

The next proposition which we desire your Honor to charge is No. 21:

"No charge or confession on the part of the plaintiff's wife is evidence against the defendant."

Upon that I would cite Baker vs. Morley, Buller N. P., 28. McVey vs. Blair, 17 Ind., 590. Montgomery vs. Montgomery, 3 Barber Ch., 133. Jinkins vs. Jinkins, L. R., 1 Pr. & D., 330; s. c., 36 Law Jour., Mat. Cas., 48. Robinson vs. Robinson, 1 Swabey & Tr., 562.

The next proposition which I will submit is numbered 24:

"None of the letters and writings of Mrs. Tilton put in evidence, upon their face, as matter of law, import a confession of adultery or sexual indelicacy, or furnish any proof of either by themselves."

The next proposition is No. 30:

"Where the party has destroyed a paper material to his case, and the contents of the paper are disputed the presumption arises that, if it had been produced, it would have been against his interest, or in some essential particular unfavorable to his representation of its contents."

The next proposition is numbered 31.

Upon the evidence in the plaintiff's own case there is no proof to the jury that the original of the written charge or accusation by Mrs. Tilton was a charge of adultery, and all the presumptions are against it. The original was never shown to the defendant, and the plaintiff himself destroyed, or caused to be destroyed, the original paper, and the only copy or copies he had or made; and he has, in writing, stated that the charge was one of improper proposals, and that his wife was pure.

The next proposition is numbered 32:

If the jury believe that the "true story," as it is called, substantially as put in evidence, is the work of this plaintiff, they must find a verdict for the defendant.

I would cite the case of Boyd vs. Colt, 20 Howard's Practice, 384:

"In the absence of full and satisfactory explanation, the plaintiff's written statement is conclusive against him."

No explanation of this true story has been given by the plaintiff, although he has been on the stand since it was put in evidence.

Mr. Morris—I suggest to your Honor that you had better adjourn and fix a day. It is evident from the volume the counsel has here it will take a day for his requests. I think it would facilitate a great deal for your Honor to adjourn and look over the requests. Evidently they can't be presented to your Honor to-night, judging from the file of manuscript I see the counsel laying up there It frightened me.

Mr. Beach—I think, if he can finish in a reasonable time, it would be well to do so.

Mr. Abbott—The thirty-third proposition is:

"The letters of Mrs. Tilton to the defendant, which have been put in evidence, do not as matter of law upon their face bear any indecent or illicit signification; and the fact that defendant, instead of destroying or secreting those letters of Mrs. Tilton, voluntarily disclosed them, and handed them over to Mr. Moulton, is a cogent confirmation of the defendant's testimony that he did not understand them in any indecent or illicit sense."

Mr. Morris—Is that a proposition of law?

Mr. Abbott—On that I would refer your Honor to Caton vs. Caton and analogous cases. The next is one which I believe your Honor has not there:

"No letters or writings of any person other than the defendant, although communicated to him, are any evidence whatever against him, except the fact that their contents were brought to his notice."

Judge Neilson—That has been ruled several times during the progress of the case.

Mr. Abbott—The next is numbered 35:

"The letters and oral statements that have been adduced as in the nature of confessions, are to be considered in their entirety, and as together covering a long period of years; and the jury are to consider whether it is credible that the defendant could have made such oral statements of guilt as are attributed to him and denied by him, and whether it is credible that such letters could have been written by him with reference to guilt of adultery."

I refer upon that to Lyon vs. Lyon, 62 Barbour, 138:

"Testimony of witnesses to confessions that, if real, would be gross and monstrous, may be discredited on that ground alone."

The thirty-sixth proposition is:

"The expressions of compunction and remorse in the defendant's writings and alleged conversations belong to the class of merely moral evidence, and neither tend to support, nor are capable of supporting, any legal certainty as to the fact, nature, or degree of imputed culpability."

The next proposition is:

"Testimony of witnesses that a party charged, in conversation, admitted his guilt of adultery is the weakest and most dangerous evidence that is received by the law."

"I refer your Honor to Greenleaf on Evid., by Redf., 229, section 200, approved in Dreher vs. Town of Fitchburg, 22 Wisc., 675; Malin vs. Malin, 1 Wend., 625, 652; Law vs. Merrills, 6 Wend., 268, rev'g 9 Cow., 65; Earle vs. Picken, 5 Carr. & P. 542, *n.*; Meyers vs. Baker, Hardin, 544; Stone vs. Ramsey, 4 Monroe, (Ky.,) 237; Cain vs. State, 18 Tex., 387; Horner vs. Speed, 2 Patt. & H., 616.

The thirty-eighth proposition is:

"The testimony of witnesses (even if fully credited) that the defendant in conversation admitted that he had committed adultery, being met by his sworn denial upon the trial, is not sufficient proof of his guilt, unless the alleged confessions are corroborated by other satisfactory and consistent testimony."

The next proposition is in reference to the corroborating evidence which the law requires to sustain the proof of confession of adultery, which is evidence directly tending to prove the fact of adultery, (Long against Barber, 168.) I will cite also as illustrations of the same point the authorities of Winscomb against Winscomb, Williams against Williams, Grover against Grover, Billings against Billings, Dean against Dean, Tucker against Tucker, Campbell against Campbell, Fullerton against Fullerton, Tippett against Tippett, and Armstrong against Armstrong.

Mr. Morris—I think your Honor will hardly examine all these this evening. I don't see what they have to do with the case.

The Court—All these are divorce cases, every one of them.

Mr. Abbott—The next proposition which we desire to submit to your Honor is:

"In considering whether the testimony of the alleged verbal admissions is corroborated, the jury must look at the whole course of conduct of the plaintiff and his witnesses in their intercourse with the defendant since the charge was first made, and consider whether it is possible or probable that this conduct and social intercourse could have taken place if the defendant was charged or believed by them to be an adulterer."

I refer your Honor to the case of the State vs. Marvin, 35 N. H., 22. To the same effect is Harris vs. Ruppel, 14 Ind., 209. So the testimony of a mutual friend to confessions is discredited by his admission of social intercourse with the alleged guilty party. (Geils vs. Geils, 6 Notes of Ecc. & Mar. Cas., 97, 161.)

The next is:

"Where a person is charged with immoral conduct, under such circumstances that he has no legal direct evidence of his innocence other than his own oath, the fact that he endeavored to prevent publicity, or to avoid public controversy, is no evidence of guilt."

Again:

"The plaintiff's written statement, that the imputed offense of the defendant was the making of improper proposals, and that defendant denied the charge, might be overthrown by direct proof of the act of adultery, but it cannot be overthrown by oral testimony of a different oral charge and admission."

The forty-second proposition is:

"As a matter of law, the paper of Jan. 1, 1871, called the apology, or letter of contrition, (Exhibit No. 2,) does not on its face import any act of adultery or of sexual indelicacy, and is no proof of either."

(See Grant vs. Grant, 2 Curteis' Ecc., 16; Grover vs. Grover, 5 Notes of Cas., 263.)

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Abbott)—I wish you would state the time you are going to occupy.

Mr. Abbott—I have only a few more. [Reads.]

"None of the defendant's letters and writings put in evidence, upon their face as matter of law, import adultery or sexual indelicacy, or furnish any proof of either, by themselves. The fact of either must be supplied by other legitimate proof, before the law allows the inference that such fact prompted the expressions of the letters and writings."

The authorities upon that point are too numerous to be cited.

Mr. Beach—Never mind the argument.

The forty-fourth proposition is:

"None of the defendant's letters or writings put in evidence ascertain or declare the fact of adultery. They only declare and express the emotions of the defendant, of commiseration and self-reproach at the broken fortunes of the plaintiff and domestic unhappiness of his family, as presented to the defendant's appreciation and detailed by himself."

The forty-fifth is:

"If the jury find that the plaintiff's wife left him in December, 1870, on account of his treatment and conduct, and with a view to separating from him, and that the defendant in December, 1870, gave information of the facts to his wife and to an officer of his church, and to the plaintiff's employer, and advised a separation of the wife from her husband, these facts must be considered by the jury as corroborating the defendant's testimony, and discrediting that of the plaintiff on the main issue."

The forty-sixth is:

"The fact that the plaintiff continued to cohabit with his wife, after her alleged communication to him of the charge, and up to July, 1874, is cogent evidence against the truth of the present charge."

(See State vs. Marvin, 35 N. H., 22; Harris vs. Rupel, 14 Ind., 209; Dillon vs. Dillon, 1 Notes of Cases, 415, 439; Houliston vs. Smyth, 3 Bing., 127.)

The forty-seventh is:

"The silence of the plaintiff toward the defendant, for nearly six months after he says he was in possession of the fact that adultery had been committed, is cogent evidence against the truth of the present charge."

(See Dillon vs. Dillon, 1 Notes of Cases, 415; Mortimer vs. Mortimer, 2 Hagg. Consist., 313; Boulting vs. Boulting, 3 Swabey & Tr., 336.)

Cummings vs. Cummings, 15 N. J., Eq., 2 McCarter, 138.)

The forty-eighth proposition is:

"The testimony of the plaintiff that he first disclosed any charge against the defendant, to his own employer, in connection with business arrangements, and united with him in an effort to drive defendant from Brooklyn, and that he made no disclosure of the charge to the defendant until this effort failed, is cogent evidence against the truth of the present charge."

The forty-ninth is:

"The facts that after making the charge, and learning that it was retracted by his wife, the plaintiff became reconciled with the defendant, and restored the social relations of himself and wife with him, is cogent evidence against the truth of the present charge."

See Caton vs. Caton, 7 Notes of Cases, 16, S. P. Geils vs. Geils, 6 Notes of Ecc. and Mar. Cases, 97–161, Arches Ct., 1848, Sir H. J. Fust.

The fiftieth is:

"The four years' delay of the plaintiff in making any open charge of adultery against the defendant, and the bringing of such open charge only in consequence of irritations and resentments proceeding from other causes, are cogent evidence against the truthfulness and good faith of the present charge."

The fifty-first proposition is:

"Where, on a material question of fact, the plaintiff swears one way and the defendant directly adverse, and the defendant puts in evidence a written statement made by the plaintiff before the action was commenced, and flatly contradicting his testimony, the jury are bound to consider his testimony on the point as conclusively discredited."

The fifty-second is:

"The unequivocal admissions of the plaintiff himself, and of Mr. Moulton, that they have deliberately and systematically represented the facts involved in this present charge in a manner wholly inconsistent with the present charge, and, in maintenance of the defendant's and Mrs. Tilton's innocence, discredit their testimony to the contrary now given, and require its rejection by the jury as wholly untrustworthy."

The fifty-third is:

"If the jury believe that the plaintiff or any other witness of his has willfully sworn falsely on a material point, they should disregard the whole testimony of such witness."

The fifty-fourth is:

"When a witness testifies to a conversation of the defendant at which no other person was present, there are no means of direct contradiction, except by the oath of the defendant. If the jury find a train of circumstances inconsistent with the alleged conversation, and the conversation is fully denied by the defendant, they may reject the testimony of such alleged conversation."

Mr. Abbott—I should say that I omitted quoting all the propositions.

The Court—I will trouble you to take these and note those you have read.

Mr. Abbott—I have read all that are there except the last one.

The Court—Mark that.

Mr. Abbott—I marked that as your Honor suggested.

THE NEW EVIDENCE.

Mr. Beach—There is a subject, Sir, which we proposed to present to your Honor's attention before this case was finally submitted to the jury. It is in regard to the new evidence which we propose to offer. I understand your Honor to say the motion should be made—only the motion—and then the evidence be presented at Chambers. We have no desire to provoke any discussion, but we wish to present the affidavits of the newly-discovered evidence.

The Court—Counsel will have to agree among themselves.

Mr. Evarts—We can be no party to any agreement.

Mr. Beach—I have no objection to present the affidavits and read them here.

The Court—I remember intimating that if there was any motion of this kind, I should not hear it here.

Mr. Beach—I think it is proper to present it here.

Mr. Morris—I suggest that after the adjournment we meet your Honor at Chambers. We desire to know, so that we can govern ourselves accordingly.

Mr. Evarts—We have no notice. It is fair we should proceed in the usual way.

Mr. Beach—I think not, Sir. This does not take the formalities of an ordinary motion. It is an application to open the evidence, which is made on the instant, in the course of trial, without notice or a service paper.

The Court—My suggestion turned upon the consideration that new matter spread out might confuse the jury and become confounded with the actual evidence in the case.

Mr. Morris—We do not desire it.

The Court—I will do anything possible.

Mr. Beach—We propose to offer the affidavits and not put and make a motion.

Mr. Evarts—Well, your Honor will see now what they wish to do about it.

Mr. Beach—We have no argument to make upon the subject, Sir. We wish to submit the papers and make a motion Whatever course your Honor chooses to pursue in regard to the future consideration of it is quite immaterial to us.

The papers were then handed to Judge Neilson, and the court was adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE FIRST PUBLICATION.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Press* publishes an interview with the gentleman who met Tilton on the cars in New-Hampshire and first called his attention to the publication of the Woodhull scandal. This gentleman is now a resident of Worcester and formerly lived in Boston. His statement is to the effect that the intelligence of the publication was an entire surprise to Tilton, and he gives remarks by Tilton on that occasion which differ materially from the testimony by the witness for the defense who overheard the conversation.

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

The following is the official organization of the Grand Lodge of Masons of this State for the present year, including elected officers and those recently appointed by the Grand Master. Eight changes will be noted when the list is compared with that of last year:

M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, New-York, Grand Master.
R. W. James W. Husted, Peekskill, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. Jesse B. Anthony, Troy, Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. Levi M. Gano, Watkins, Junior Grand Warden.
M. W. John W. Simons, New-York, Grand Treasurer.
R. W. James M. Austin, New-York, Grand Secretary.
R. W. Henry D. Walker, New-York, Grand Senior Deacon.
R. W. Henry A. Richey, Brooklyn, Grand Junior Deacon.
R. W. George H. Raymond, New-York, Grand Lecturer.
Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Scarsdale; Rev. John G. Webster, Palmyra, and Rev. George H. Hepworth, New-York, Grand Chaplains.
R. W. Charles Roome, New-York, Grand Marshal.
R. W. Isaac H. Brown, New-York, Grand Standard Bearer.
R. W. Daniel W. Talcott, West Troy, Grand Sword Bearer.
R. W. Marvin D. Wheeler, Hancock; R. W. George A. Phelan, New-York; R. W. John P. Roberts, New-York, and R. W. Anthony Yeoman, New-York, Grand Stewards.
W. Johnston Fountain, New-York, Grand Pursuivant.
W. John Hoole, New-York, Grand Tiler.
R. W. Isaac B. Conover, New-York, Grand Librarian.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

1. Suffolk and Queens Counties—Charles W. Brown, Flushing.
2. Kings County, east of Washington avenue—Charles W. Hubbell, Brooklyn.
3. Kings County, west of Washington avenue—Henry S. Knapp, Brooklyn.
4. Richmond County, and Lodges in New-York City, up to No. 156, inclusive—John C. Boak, New-York.
5. Lodges in New-York City, from Nos. 178 to 245, inclusive—James E. Morrison, New-York.
6. Lodges in New-York City, from Nos. 246 to 371, inclusive—Charles K. Hyde, New-York.
7. Lodges in New-York City, from Nos. 402 to 600, inclusive—John F. Baldwin, New-York.
8. Lodges in New-York City, from Nos. 603 to 753, inclusive—Mortimer C. Addoms, New-York.
9. Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess—R. M. Lawrence, Sing Sing.
10. Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster—Andrew S. Weller, Ellenville.
11. Greene, Delaware, and Schoharie—Albert Parker, Coxsackie.
12. Columbia, Rensselaer, Albany, and Schenectady—John Keyes Paige, Schenectady.
13. Washington, Saratoga, Warren, and Essex—William F. Gookin, Port Henry.
14. Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Herkimer—James M. Kennedy, Gloversville.
15. St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton—Francis D. Flanders, Malone.
16. Jefferson and Lewis—Henry A. House, Watertown.
17. Oneida and Madison—Jerome Dillenbeck, Rome.
18. Otsego, Chenango, and Broome—Robert P. Barnard, Greene.
19. Onondaga, Oswego, Cayuga, and Cortland—John E. Leonard, Auburn.
20. Tompkins, Schuyler, Tioga, and Chemung—Chauncey N. Shipman, Elmira.
21. Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, and Yates—Thomas H. Bennett, Canandaigua.
22. Monroe, Livingston, Genesee, and Wyoming—W. A. Brodie, Geneseo.
23. Steuben and Allegany—John C. Adams, Cuba.
24. Orleans and Niagara—Benjamin Flagler, Suspension Bridge.
25. Erie—Bertrand Chafee, Springville.
26. Chautauqua and Cattaraugus—Alexander Wentworth, Randolph.

Lodges working in the German tongue in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester Counties—C. F. L. Hohenthal, New-York.
Lodges working in the French, Spanish, and Italian tongues in New-York—Antonio Gonzales, Brooklyn.

DOWN-TOWN ACCIDENT HOSPITALS.

A committee of the Board of Governors of the New-York hospitals, appointed at a meeting of the board held on Tuesday last, has requested Mayor Wickham to call a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the purpose of obtaining from them the right to use either the Beekman Street or the Chambers Street Station-house, which are both now vacant, as a temporary hospital for the treatment of cases of sun-stroke and other accidents. The committee has also been authorized to confer with the Commissioners of Charities in relation to districting the City and obtaining the use of the public ambulances. If the latter cannot be procured the committee propose to furnish ambulances and to attend all patients without cost to the City.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Union Pacific.....73¼
100 Erie Railway.....13⅜
100 do.....c. 13⅝
500 do.....13⅝
100 do.....13½
100 St. Paul.....32¼
100 do.....32½
100 do.....32⅜
1500 Pacific Mail.....37
500 do.....36⅞
500 do.....36¾
700 do.....36⅝
400 do.....36½
1300 do.....36⅝
700 do.....36½
100 do.....36½
500 do.....36⅝
2100 do.....36¾
2000 do.....36⅞
2000 do.....37
500 do.....37⅛
1000 do.....37¼
1000 do.....37⅜
100 do.....s3. 37
1100 do.....37⅛
700 do.....37¼
300 do.....37⅜
1500 West. Union.....72¾
200 do.....s3. 72⅝
600 do.....72¾
100 do.....b3. 72⅞
400 do.....72⅞
800 do.....73
25 do.....72⅝
300 do.....73
100 do.....73⅛
2700 do.....73
100 do.....c. 72⅞
100 do.....s3. 72⅞
100 do.....73
300 C., C. & I. C.....b3. 4
2300 Lake Shore.....60¼
500 do.....60⅛
200 do.....60¼
100 do.....c. 60¼
900 do.....60½
1500 do.....60⅜
1100 do.....60⅝
1900 do.....60½
100 North-western.....37⅜
700 do.....37½
100 do.....37⅝
100 North-western Pf. 49½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....121
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.....12.118¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65, N.....120½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....12.121¼
10,000 U.S.5s, 10-40, C.119¼
$10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65 N.....124
10,000 do.....12.124
10,000 U.S.5-20,C.'67.125⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '68.....b.c.125
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....12.118⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds..103⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s. '76.....103
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old..46½
3,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s..46¾
21,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 72
1,000 C. & N.W.Con. 95
12,000 Mor. & Es. C..102⅝
6,000 C. & N.W.Con. C. Gold bds..80½
5,000 Mich. S. S. F...107
2,000 L.S.Con.C.1st. 99
2,000 N.Y.C. 6s, '83.102
12,000 Har. 1st, 7s, C.110½
3,000 O.& Miss.Con. 97
10,000 O. & Miss. 2d. 75
1,000 Cen.P.1st,San Joaq. Br.....93
1,000 Erie 1st..b.c.101
1,000 Un. Pac.R.1st.105⅛
1,000 do.....105⅜
5,000 do.....105¾
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L.G. 98⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 93⅞
2,000 Tol.&Wab.1st. 80
2,000 D.&H.8s.'91.110
20 United States Ex. 46
20 American Ex.b.c. 58½
700 West. Un. T..b.c. 73¼
600 do.....73¼
100 do.....b10. 73⅝
600 do.....b3. 73½
400 do.....b4. 73¾
200 do.....s3. 73¼
5900 do.....73⅜
3500 do.....s3. 73⅜
3700 do.....73½
1000 do.....73¼
100 do.....s4. 73¼
100 do.....s3. 73¼
1000 do.....73⅜
300 do.....73⅝
700 do.....73⅞
300 do.....s3. 73½
100 N.Y.C. & H.b.c.c.102¼
20 do.....102
100 do.....102¼
100 Del., L. & W...b3. 119⅞
20 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.143
200 Chic.& N. W. b.c. 37⅜
500 do.....37¼
1900 do.....s3. 37⅜
100 do.....37⅜
100 do.....37¾
200 do.....37⅞
200 C.,M.& St.P.bc.s3. 32½
100 do.....32⅜
200 do.....s3. 32⅜
200 do.....32¼
100 H. & St. Jo.....23¾
100 do.....b. c. 23½
700 do.....23⅞
200 do.....23¾
100 Pac.R. of Mo.b.c. 50
100 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 23¼
700 Pacific Mail..b. c. 37¼
600 do.....s3. 37⅜
500 do.....37½
500 do.....37⅝
1800 do.....37¾
2500 do.....37⅞
6000 do.....38
2500 do.....38⅛
3900 do.....38¼
1400 do.....38⅜
200 do.....38¼
100 do.....c. 38¼
2400 do.....38⅛
1300 do.....38
1100 do.....38⅛
1800 do.....38¼
2100 do.....38⅜
5200 do.....38½
500 do.....38⅝
600 do.....38¾
700 do.....38⅞
4500 do.....39
1100 do.....38⅞
900 do.....38¾
100 Mar.L.&M., as. pd. 8¼
100 do.....b. c. 8
100 do.....s3. 8¼
200 do.....8⅜
300 do.....8⅝
100 Mar. L. & M. Pref. as. paid...b. c. 8
100 do.....8½
200 At.& P. Pref.b.c.. 15⅛
100 do.....15¼
100 Erie Railw'y..b.c. 13½
400 do.....13⅝
700 do.....13¾
500 do.....13⅝
1000 Union Pac...b.c. 73⅛
200 do.....73½
600 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 60½
300 do.....60⅝
1700 do.....60¾
2300 do.....60⅞
1600 do.....60¾
2000 do.....61
2200 do.....60⅞
2900 do.....60¾
500 do.....60⅝
1200 do.....61
700 do.....60⅞
100 do.....60¾
100 do.....60⅝
200 do.....60⅞
300 do.....61
2800 do.....61⅛
50 N. J. Central..b.c.110¾
100 Col.,C.&Ind.C.b.c. 4¼
75 do.....4

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5-20, C. '67.....125⅛
5,000 U.S.5-20,C.'68.125
1,000 U.S.10-40 C..119¼
1,000 Erie, 4th.....95
2000 Pacific Mail.....38¾
1500 do.....38⅞
100 do.....b3. 38⅞
800 do.....38¾
500 do.....38⅝
200 do.....s4. 38⅞
200 do.....38¾
3000 do.....38⅞
500 do.....b3. 39
2000 do.....39
2500 do.....39⅛
1700 do.....39
100 do.....c. 38⅞
1400 do.....38⅞
200 do.....b3. 39
600 do.....39
1100 do.....38¾
200 St. Paul.....32¾
300 Mar. L. & M. ass't p'd.....8¾
400 N. Y. C. & Hud...102½
200 Erie Railway.....13⅝
200 do.....13½
200 do.....s5. 13⅜
200 do.....s3. 13⅝
100 North-western.....37⅞
1500 West. Union.....73½
100 do.....b3. 73⅝
700 do.....73⅜
100 do.....b4. 73⅝
100 do.....b3. 73¾
600 do.....73⅝
100 do.....s3. 73⅝
200 do.....b3. 73½
200 do.....73⅜
700 do.....73⅝
600 Lake Shore.....b3. 61⅛
500 do.....61
300 do.....s3. 61
1600 do.....61⅛
100 do.....b3. 61⅛
100 do.....b3. 61¼
200 do.....61⅛
900 do.....61⅛
800 do.....61
2300 do.....61⅛
2700 do.....61¼
100 do.....61⅛
80 Union Pacific.....73½
700 do.....73⅝
100 do.....73½
50 do.....c. 73¼
200 Tol. & Wabash.....7¼
100 Ohio & Miss.....23⅜
200 C. C. & I. C.....4
25 Pacific R. of Mo.....50¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.125⅛
2,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..122½
$55,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.....b. c.125¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Erie 2d.....98
6,000 Erie 3d.....b.c. 97
9,000 Cen. P. G. B...106½
1,000 C. & N.W.Con. 95
4,000 C. & Alt. 1st...113
20,000 U. Pac. 1st.....105¾
100,000 do...b.c.b3.105¾
20,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 93¾
400 M.L.&M.,as.p.b.c. 8⅝
100 M. L. & M. Pref., as. paid..b.c.s3. 8½
300 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.102½
300 do.....102⅝
100 Union Pac.....b.c. 73⅝
700 West. U. Tel..b.c. 73⅝
100 do.....b3. 73¾
900 do.....73¾
2500 do.....73⅞
900 do.....b3. 74
1200 do.....73⅞
200 do.....s3. 73¾
2000 do.....73⅞
1500 do.....b3. 74
300 do.....b3. 73⅞
50 Chi. & R. I.....b. c.103
50 do.....102¾
300 Erie Railway.b. c. 13½
200 do.....b3. 13⅝
100 do.....13¾
100 do.....13⅝
300 do.....13¾
300 Chi. & N. W.....37⅞
21 Cl. & P. Guar.b.c. 90½
300 Pacific Mail..b.c. 38⅝
1200 do.....38¾
300 do.....38⅞
1000 do.....39
1600 do.....38⅞
2000 do.....38¾
100 do.....38⅝
100 do.....s5. 38⅝
1600 do.....38¾
100 Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 49¾
100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 33
200 do.....32⅞
1400 L. S. & M. S.b.c. 61¼
900 do.....61⅜
3000 do.....61½
1000 do.....61⅝
2600 do.....61¾
900 do.....61⅞
300 do.....s3. 61¾
900 do.....61⅞
2900 do.....61⅝
500 do.....61½
2300 do.....61⅝
1300 do.....61¾
1200 do.....61⅝
400 do.....61½
400 Del., L. & W.....119⅞
20 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 99½
25 C., C. & I. C.....4½
100 do.....b.c.b3. 4½
200 P. R. of Mo.....b.c. 50

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

900 Mar. L. & M. Ass. Paid.....8¾
100 do.....b30. 9
200 Mar. L. & M. Pref. Ass'mt Paid.....8⅞
1100 West. Union.....73⅞
2300 do.....b3. 74
400 do.....73⅞
100 do.....s5. 73⅞
200 Pacific Mail.....38⅞
300 do.....39
500 do.....39⅛
600 do.....39¼
100 do.....39⅜
1500 do.....s3. 39¼
1300 do.....39⅜
3400 do.....39½
1000 do.....39⅝
500 do.....39½
100 do.....b3. 39½
400 do.....39⅜
400 do.....39½
100 do.....39⅝
200 do.....s3. 39¼
200 do.....39⅜
300 do.....s30. 39
1500 do.....39⅝
800 do.....39¾
100 do.....s3. 39⅝
1800 do.....39⅝
500 do.....c. 39¾
100 Quicksilver Pref. 22½
200 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 78½
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¾
200 do.....103
600 Erie Railway.....13⅞
900 do.....s30. 13⅝
200 Union Pacific.....73⅝
200 Lake Shore.....61⅞
1000 do.....61¾
200 do.....s3. 61⅞
100 do.....b3. 61¾
1100 do.....61¾
1400 do.....61⅞
1000 do.....b3. 62
1700 do.....62
2700 do.....61⅞
800 do.....b3. 62
1000 do.....62
500 do.....62
100 Pittsburg.....90½
1300 North-west..b3. 38
500 do.....37⅞
200 do.....38
400 do.....38¼
600 do.....38⅛
500 North-west. Pref. 49⅝
400 Rock Island.....103
300 St. Paul.....33
200 do.....s3. 33
100 St. Paul Pref.....54⅛
100 Tol. & Wabash.....7
100 Del., L. & W..b3.120
200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 23½
100 C., C. & I. C.....b3. 4½
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 50
50 do.....50½
50 N. Y., N. H. & H. 142½
100 Warren Railroad.100

WEDNESDAY, June 23—P. M.

A strong, if not buoyant, tone characterized affairs on the Stock Exchange throughout the day, and the leading speculative shares at the close showed an improvement of ½ to 2⅞ ₱ cent., as compared with yesterday's latest official quotations. Pacific Mail, at the opening of business, was sold down from 37 to 36⅜, but quickly recovered, and reached 39 shortly after midday, when it was announced that at a meeting of the Directors of the company held during the morning the Vice President was authorized to execute a power of attorney in favor of the agent of the company at London, for the purpose of signing the contract with the Colonial Government of Australia for mail service. For this service the company, it is said, will receive £90,000 sterling annually, and inasmuch as there will be no necessity for increasing the force of steamers to perform the work, the arrangement is expected to net the company a handsome profit. Other rumors of a favorable nature helped to swell the demand for the stock and at the close the price advanced to 39¾. The strength of Pacific Mail imparted unusual firmness to the general market, which, however, was most conspicuous in Lake Shore, which opened at 60⅛@60¼ and rose steadily to 62, closing at the highest price of the day. The advance in this stock was assisted by reports, how well founded we cannot state, that the road is doing a large business and is in good financial condition. The transactions in Pacific Mail reached 99,600 shares and in Lake Shore 70,900 shares, out of a total business of 231,525 shares, so that it will be seen that these stocks commanded by far the largest share of attention on the part of operators to-day. Western Union showed considerable firmness, advancing from 72⅝ to 74 and closing at 73⅞, on dealings amounting to 33,400 shares. New-York Central and Rock Island touched 103, Milwaukee and St. Paul 33, Chicago and North-western 38¼, Union Pacific 74, and Erie 13⅞, but the business was comparatively dull. Investment shares were firm, but dull.

There was no change in the money market, the plethora of capital being as marked as ever. Borrowers on call supplied their wants mostly at 2 ₱ cent., at which low rate the banks cannot find employment for their surplus funds. Time loans are abundant at 3@4 ₱ cent., the rates for choice mercantile paper being 3½@4½ ₱ cent., with a good demand and limited offerings.

The foreign advices reported Consols a shade easier, probably in consequence of the failures reported by the Associated Press this morning. The closing figures were 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜@93 7-16 for the account. United States Bonds, however, were firm at 106½ for old 1865s, 106⅜@106½ for 1867s, 104¼@104⅜ for 10-40s, and 103⅜@103⅝ for new fives. Erie ranged between 11⅝ and 12. The Bank of England made a gain of bullion to-day of £250,000, the greater part of which is the receipt of gold recently shipped from these shores. Money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, is accessible at 3 ₱ cent., the rate of discount for three months bills in the open market being 3¼ ₱ cent. The sterling exchange market steady, the business, which was very moderate, having been at $4 86½@$4 86¾ for 60 day bills, and at about $4 89¼ for demand. Gold made a further decline to-day on an extremely dull and uninteresting market. As the July coupons will arrive shortly in considerable amounts from Europe, and as the gold disbursements for dividends and interest after the 1st inst. will aggregate an enormous amount, there is no disposition on the part of the Gold Room speculators to press the movement for a higher premium or make any demonstration against the loan market for the present. The sales of gold were at 117¼ and 117⅛, the opening and closing quotations respectively. Cash gold loaned flat to 2 ₱ cent. for use at the opening, but afterward holders paid 1@2 ₱ cent. for carrying. The specie shipments to-day were $60,000 silver, the engagements for to-morrow amounting to only $250,000 gold, and it is doubtful whether this will be remitted.

Government bonds receded a fraction in some cases, but the undertone of the market continues firm and a good demand prevails at current prices. Railroad bonds were strong, the Pacific issues leading the market. Erie First declined 1 ₱ cent. and Second 2 ₱ cent., to 101 and 98 respectively. The other changes were slight. In State bonds District of Columbia 3.65s were steady at 72. Tennessee new series sold at 46¾ against 45 at the first board yesterday.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

Gold receipts	$2,985,372 88
Gold payments	7,949,254 35
Gold balance	41,490,037 91
Currency receipts	679,806 41
Currency payments	1,118,875 44
Currency balance	51,288,164 85
Customs	132,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	5,201,500 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 23.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅞	118⅞
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862	118⅝	118¼
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867	125¼	125¼
American gold	117¼	117⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	102¼	103
Chicago and Rock Island	103¼	103
Pacific Mail	36⅞	39¾
St. Paul Common	32⅝	33
St. Paul Preferred	55	54⅝
Western Union	72¾	73⅞
Union Pacific	73⅛	73⅝
Lake Shore	60½	62
Wabash and Toledo	7⅜	7
North-western Common	37¼	38¼
North-western Preferred	49¾	49¾
Del., Lack. & Western	119⅞	119⅞
New-Jersey Central	110	110
Panama	134½	134½
Erie	13⅜	13⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅛	23½
Col., Cin. & Ind. Central	3¾	4½
Harlem	130¾	130

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103	102	1,700
Erie	13⅞	13½	5,400
Lake Shore	62	60⅛	70,900
Wabash	7½	7	300
North-western	38¼	37⅜	7,300
North-western Preferred	49¾	49½	700
Rock Island	103	102⅝	600
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33	32¼	1,900
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	54⅝	54⅛	100
Pittsburg	90½	90½	100
Del., Lackawanna & West.	119⅞	119¾	500
Union Pacific	74	73¼	2,800
C., C., & Ind. Central	4¾	4	575
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23⅞	23¾	1,100
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	15⅜	15¼	300
Ohio and Mississippi	23½	23¼	400
Missouri Pacific	50	50	450
Western Union	74	72⅝	33,400
Pacific Mail	39¾	36⅜	99,600
Quicksilver Preferred	22½	22½	100
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex.	78½	78½	100
Mariposa	9	8¼	3,100
Total sales			231,525

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122¼	122½	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	123⅞	124⅛
6s, 1881, r.	120¾	121	5-20s, 1867, r.	121⅛	121⅜
6s, 1881, c.	126¼	126½	5-20s, 1867, c.	125⅛	125¼
5-20s, 1862, r.	118	..	5-20s, 1868, r.	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s, 1862, c.	117⅞	118⅛	5-20s, 1868, c.	124⅞	125
5-20s, 1864, r.	118¾	119	10-40s, r.	117⅞	118⅛
5-20s, 1864, c.	118⅞	119⅛	10-40s, c.	119⅛	119⅜
5-20s, 1865, r.	121	121¼	5s, 1881, r.	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	122⅛	122½	5s, 1881, c.	118¾	119
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120⅜	120⅝			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $14,000 for interest, and $26,600 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$33,239,000
Gold balances	1,456,168
Currency balances	1,810,404

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$66,224,261
Currency balances	3,318,296
Gold exchanges	5,127,878
Gold balances	818,939

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.....38
Ark. 6s, Funded.....32
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is. 15
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B&NO 15
Ark. 7s, M.O.&R.Riv. 15
Ark. 7s, Ark.Central. 15
California 7s.....118
Connecticut 6s.....108
Georgia 6s.....89
Georgia 7s, new bds. 99
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 95
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 96
Indiana 5s.....102
Illinois coup. 6s, '77..102½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79..102½
Illinois War Loan...102½
Kentucky 6s.....103
Louisiana 6s.....36
La. 6s, new bds.....36
La. 6s, Levee bds.....36
La. 8s, Levee bds.....25
La. 8s, Lev.bds.of '75. 36
Mich. 6s, 1878–1879..105
Michigan 6s, 1883.....108
Michigan 7s, 1890.....107
Mo. 6s, due in 1875...103
Mo. 6s, due in 1876...103
Mo. 6s, due in 1877...103
Mo. 6s, due in 1878...103
Mo. 6s, due in 1879...103
Mo. 6s, due in 1880...103
Fund. bds. due '94-5.103
L.bds.due'8[illegible]..103
Asy. or [illegible]..103
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L...105¼
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L. 108¾
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'75.115
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'77.116
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'78.116
N. Y. 6s, Gold, R., '87.121
N. Y. 6s, Gold, C., '87.122
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.122
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.115
N.C.6s, old, Ja. & Ju. 20
N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 20
N. C., N. C. R., J. & J. 50
N. C., N. C. R., A. & O. 50
N.C.N.C.R.c.off.J.&J 38
N.C.N.C.R.c.offA.&O 38½
N. C. Fund. act, '66. 12
N. C. Fund. act, '68. 11½
N. C. new bs., J. & J. 11
N. C. new bs., A.&O. 10
N.C. Sp. Tax, class 1. 3
N. C. Sp. Tax, class 2. 3
N. C. Sp. Tax, class 3. 3
Ohio 6s, '75.....99
Ohio 6s, '81.....104
Ohio 6s, '86.....106
Rhode Island 6s.....107
South Carolina 6s...35
S. Car. 6s, Jan.& Ju. 34½
S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct. 34½
S. Car. Fund. act, '66. 34
N. C. L. C., '89, J.& J. 34
N. C. L. C., '89, A.&O. 33
S. Car. 7s of '88.....35
S. C. Non-fund. bds. 5
Tennessee 6s, old.....46½
Tennessee 6s, new bs. 46½
Tenn. 6s, n., new ser. 46½
Texas 10s of '76.....102
Virginia 6s, old.....37½
Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 38
Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 38
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 64½
Va. 6s, ex mat'd coup. 58¾
Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.. 47½
Va. 6s, Deferred bs.. 8¾
Dis. of Col. 3-65s, 1924. 72

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st.....111
Alb. & Susq. 2d.....104½
Alb. & Susq. 3d.....100
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 25
Bos., H. & Erie, G.. 23
B.,C.R.&Min.1st7s,g. 30
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 37
Chi. & Alton 1st.....119
Chi. & Alton Inc.....100½
Joliet & Chicago 1st.112
C.,B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.116¾
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.110½
Cen.R. of N.J. 1st, n.112
Cen.R. of N.J. 1st, C.106
Cen.R. of N. J. C. C.107½
Am.Dock&Imp.bds.103
M.& St.P.1st,8s,P.D.110
C., P. & A., old.....104½
C., P. & A., new.....103
Det., M. & Tol. bds..108
Buff. & Erie new bds.102
Buff. & S. Line 7's...102
L. Shore Div. bds....100¼
L. S. Con. coup. 1st. 98½
Marietta & Cin. 1st..106
M. C. Con. 7s, 1902..102⅝
M. C. 1st 8s, 1882, S. F.111
N. J. South. 1st 7s... 28½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....101¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 99½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 99
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., 1885.108¼
Harlem 1st 7s, coup..110⅜
M.&S.P.2d,7 3-10,P.D 90
M.&S.P.1st,7s,G.R.D 85
M.& St.P.1st,La.C.D. 91
M. & St.P.1st,C.&M. 83
M. & St. P. 1st, Con. 74
Chic. & N. W. S. F..104
Chic.& N.W. con. bs. 94⅞
Chic.&N.W.ext'n bs. 90
C. & N.W.coup.G.bs. 80½
Gal. & Chic. ext'd...107
Peninsula 1st conv... 96½
Chic. & Mil. 1st.....100
Del., L. & W.7s Con.119¼
Morris & Essex 1st..111
Morris & Essex 2d...108½
Morris & Essex Con.100
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71.106½
Mr. & E. 1st con.g'd.102½
Erie 2d 7s, 1879.....98
Erie 3d 7s, 1883.....96
Erie 4th 7s, 1880.....94
Erie 5th 7s, 1888.....93
Long Dock bonds....100½
H. & St. J. 8s, conv.. 81
D. & Sioux City 1st.103½
D. & S. City 2d div..102
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 83
Ind., B. & W. 1st.....28
Mich. So. 7 ₱ cts.2d.101½
M. So. N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.107
Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd.105½
C. & Tol. new bds...103½
North Missouri 1st...91½
Ohio & M. Con. S. F. 98½
Ohio & Miss. Con.... 96½
Ohio & Miss. 2d, Con. 74
Cent. Pac. Gold bds.106¼
C. P., C. & Ore. 1st.. 94½
Western Pac. bds.... 98½
U. P. 1st m'ge. bds..105¾
U. P. Land Grant 7s. 98⅞
U. P. Sinking Fund. 93¾
P. R. of Mo. 1st..... 94½
P. R. 1st Carond't B. 75
P. R. 7s guar. by Mo.103⅝
P. Ft. W. & C. 1st...113
C. & P. 4th S'k F'd.100
C. C. & I. 1st..... 44
C. C. & I. 2d..... 15
St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 89
Alton & T. H. 1st....105
A. & T. H. 2d pref... 91
A. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 73
B. & S. I. R. 1st 8s.. 95
Tol., P. & W., W.D. 50
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.. 79
T. & W. 1st St. L. div. 55½
Tol. & W. 2d..... 59
T. & W. Con. Conv... 35
Hannibal & N. 1st... 35
Great Wes. 1st 1888. 79
Quincy & T. 1st 1890. 50
Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 61

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.....150
Chemical.....1600
City.....300
Commerce.....120
Continental.....104
First-National.....200
Fourth National.....101½
Gold Exchange.....117
Imp. & Traders'.....205
Irving.....127
Marine.....134
Mercantile.....108
New-York.....135
Park.....148
Tradesmen's.....141
Union.....137

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 23.
Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	..
City 6s, new	107	..
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128½	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅛	50¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55	55⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¼	61½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20⅝
Lehigh Navigation	50⅛	50¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	101¾	..

The People's Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has declared a dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of July next.

The Bank of America has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, free of tax, payable on and after July 1.

The Market National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable on and after July 1.

The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, and others will pay, on and after July 19, a dividend of *Six ₱ cent.* on deposits of $5 to $1,000 and *Five ₱ cent.* on larger sums.

The Franklin Savings Bank will pay interest at the rate of *Six ₱ cent.* ₱ annum to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE RESOURCES AND DESTINY OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, June 22.

As an original stockholder in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, who has stood by his investment through all the vicissitudes of that strangely-managed enterprise, permit me, through your columns, to address a few words to those who, like myself, may be interested in this corporation.

In view of the recent unfavorable reports in regard to the company, evidently set afloat for speculative purposes, the present is an opportune time for the truth in regard to Pacific Mail to appear.

The misfortunes of this company have never been due to the lack of traffic out of which to make profits. The trade has always been there, and a great deal more lay behind it ready to be captured by any management that knew how to acquire it. There was no competition to make rates unremunerative; no danger of the trade being diverted; it simply waited to be accommodated on such terms as the company might dictate. Never had a shipping enterprise a more splendid opportunity. Yet, strange to say, it has not until recently had a management that understood the great possibilities within its reach, or that was capable of conducting its affairs with reasonable prudence and economy. In fact, its management in former years has been so reckless and wasteful that nothing but an extraordinary certainty of resource, and the comparative absence of competition, have saved it from irretrievable ruin.

The steady growth of the regular business of the company, between New-York and San Francisco, is shown by the following figures:

RECEIPTS FROM PASSENGERS.

	1874. No.	1874. Receipts.	1873. No.	1873. Receipts.
Outward	8,483	$514,931	4,002	$296,598
Homeward	3,628	242,488	3,480	227,945
Total	12,111	$757,410	7,482	$524,543
Increase	4,629	232,867		

RECEIPTS FROM FREIGHT.

	1874. Tons.	1874. Receipts.	1873. Tons.	1873. Receipts.
Outward	43,588	$1,093,792	27,431	$968,022
Homeward	44,949	1,283,218	30,772	759,769
Total	88,537	$2,377,010	58,203	$1,727,792
Increase	30,334	649,218		

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

	1874.	1873.
From passengers	$757,410	$524,548
From freight	2,377,010	1,727,792
Total	$3,134,420	$2,252,340
Increase	882,080	
Increase per cent	39¼	

The figures reflecting the China and Japan business I have not at hand, but know that the gain there is equally gratifying. Since the management of the company has been placed in close harmony with that of the Pacific Railroad, the income of the company has been largely increased, both by a reduction in expenses and an advance in rates. Arrangements have also been recently completed for extending its lines, so as to secure the lion's share of a lucrative trade hitherto monopolized by English ships. A contract has been made to carry the Australian mails, for which the company will receive about $500,000 per annum. This is but a small portion of the advantages which will be gained, as passengers and freight will be diverted to this new mail route from Australia to England over the American continent. This opens a new field to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and its importance cannot be overestimated by those interested in this property.

The wisdom of the policy of substituting on the China line large iron screw steamers like the City of Tokio and the City of Peking, for old wooden side-wheelers, has already been demonstrated both by the great economy in expenses and by the increased speed, as well as by the increased favor in which the line is held by the English traveling public, who are glad to escape the sickening heat of the Red Sea route, but who would not travel in old wooden side-wheel steamers.

I see no reason to doubt that the country will find in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company an enterprise which will not only be a credit to the American flag, but will lead to a vast extension of our commerce with China, and Japan, and Australia, and which by its profitable results will lead to the revival of steam-ship lines among our people. Permit me, Sir, to subscribe myself one who still has faith in the future of American shipping, and who, therefore, remains,

AN OLD INVESTOR IN PACIFIC MAIL.

BAYONNE 7s.
HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.
FOR SALE.
BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, No. 38 Wall st.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, June 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 13 bales; exports, coastwise, 128 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,755 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 23.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 203 bales; gross, 203 bales; sales, 889 bales; stock, 8,997 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 294 bales; gross, 357 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 46,120 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 23.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 14 bales; sales, 65 bales; stock, 5,794 bales.

GALVESTON, June 23.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 36 bales; exports, coastwise, 146 bales; sales, 225 bales; stock, 11,029 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 23, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.....40
Beans, bbls.....160
Bees-wax, pkgs.....7
Copper, bbls.....94
Cotton, bales.....1,939
Dried Fruit, pkgs.....21
Eggs, bbls.....1,509
Bones, tons.....40
Flour, bbls.....5,174
Meal, bbls.....100
Wheat, bushels.....42,984
Corn, bushels.....32,100
Oats, bushels.....52,498
Malt, bushels.....1,365
Grease, pkgs.....111
Hops, bales.....37
Horns, No.....9,322
Hides, No.....480
Hides, bales.....16
Leather, sides.....3,774
Pea-nuts, bags.....148
Resin, bbls.....2,765
Spirits Turp., bbls.....100
Crude Turp., bbls.....100
Pork, pkgs.....4
Cut-meats, pkgs.....389
Lard, tcs.....114
Lard, kegs.....52
Butter, pkgs.....3,393
Cheese, pkgs.....25,198
Rice, pkgs.....30
Sugar, bbls.....216
Stearine, pkgs.....50
Starch, pkgs.....2,268
Skins, bales.....194
Tallow, pkgs.....37
Tobacco, hhds.....377
Tobacco, pkgs.....489
Wool, bales.....1,437
Whisky, bbls.....313

BRICKS—The movements in the leading kinds have been fair on the basis of our quotations, with generally ample offerings of stock noted. Quoted afloat thus: Pale at $2 50@$3; Jersey, $5 50@$6; Haverstraw, $6 75@$7 75; Up-river, $6@$6 75; Long Island, $6 50; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56 ₱ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₱ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Are selling slowly, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Parafine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—The market rules generally firm, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ ton, on a fairly active inquiry. Anthracite has been in better supply.

COFFEE—Quoted steady, as in our last, on, however, a very moderate inquiry; 3,156 bags Rio, by the Senorita, at Baltimore, sold on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quite moderately sought after at unaltered prices.

CORDAGE—Has been generally inactive on the basis of previous quotations.

COTTON—The business for early delivery has been moderately active, mainly on export account, at firmer prices. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 4,379 bales, (of which 2,666 bales were on last evening,) including 3,674 bales to shippers, 355 bales to spinners, and 350 bales to speculators. Subsequently, sales of 1,000 bales were reported, for export, at full rates....The dealings for forward delivery have been more extensive, and with lighter offerings, prices have been quoted ⅛c. ₱ ℔. higher, closing firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,100 bales, (of which 3,100 bales were on last evening, and 19,100 bales were to-day,) with 1,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15 1-16c.@15⅛c.; July, 15 3-32c.@15⅛c.; August, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; September, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; October, 14 13-16c.@14 27-32c.; November, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; December, 14 11-16c.@14¾c.; January, 14⅞c.@14 29-32c.; February, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; March, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; April, 15½c.@15 9-16c.; May, 15 23-32c.@15¾c. ₱ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,937 bales, of which 27 bales were by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,054 bales, against 1,681 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 6,253 bales, against 8,176 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,426,976 bales, against 3,713,411 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britian, 26,146 bales; to the Continent, 5,505 bales. Stock in New-York, 114,393 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 221,963 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quoted about steady within the range of. from $2 10@$2 25, currency, for No. 1 short to full count on a moderate inquiry.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very brisk movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, mainly in shipping Extras, which have been quoted rather stronger in price, on restricted offerings. The sales since our last have been 29,350 bbls., of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 60; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$4 95, chiefly at $4 75@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 35, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 35@$5 90; City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6 10; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 35, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to very fancy do., $5 35@$6; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 30@$5 35; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 30@$6 10; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 21,000 bbls. shipping Extras on the basis of our quotations, of which amount were 9,800 bbls. Milwaukee and Minnesota, 2,500 bbls. State, and 8,700 bbls. City Mills within our range....Southern Flour steady, on sales of 1,020 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 350 bbls....Corn-meal quiet at former figures; sales equal to 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offering quite freely, mainly for forward delivery, at a reduction of about 1c. a bushel, leading to a more extensive business, in good part for shipment, though in part on speculative account, the market, however, closing generally heavy. Winter Wheat has been in more request, mostly for milling, but at lower prices, in view of the more urgent offerings. The dealings have been mainly in Red and Amber, White Wheat attracting very little attention. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 167,000 bushels, (in good part to arrive soon,) at $1 22@$1 23 for prime to choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 20@$1 21 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, and $1 22 for choice, afloat; $1 20@$1 20½, chiefly at $1 20, for prime do., to arrive soon; $1 17@$1 18 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, part to arrive soon; $1 15 for No. 3 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 15 for Mixed Spring; $1 12½@$1 13½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 12½ for do., to arrive next week, closing dull, with offerings reported at $1 12 for prime; $1 10@$1 21 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 23 for choice Jefferson County (N. Y.) Spring, (3,200 bushels;) $1 35 for prime Red and good Amber Western, mainly for milling. And, for forward delivery, sales were reported of 25,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, July option, at $1 18½; 24,000 bushels No. 2 do., June, at $1 17@$1 18; 8,000 bushels do., July, at $1 17, quoted at the close with some offerings reported as low as $1 15; and 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive from the Canal, at $1 12 ₱ bushel....New Corn opened about 1c. a bushel lower, on a moderately active business, but closed rather steadier. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels, at 81c.@82½c. for poor to prime steamer grades of new and mixed Western, closing at 82½c. for prime, afloat; 83c.@83½c. for sailing vessel do. do., mostly at the latter rate for prime, afloat; 85c. for new Yellow Western; and 90c. for new White do. And of old Mixed Western, 3,500 bushels prime, in store, sold at 85c. ₱ bushel....Rye, Barley, and Malt, without further movements of importance....Oats opened decidedly lower and irregular, on a very dull market, but closed much stronger, with a better inquiry noted, mostly on trade account, partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last, of 55,000 bushels at 60c.@65c. for inferior to strictly choice Mixed Western, mainly at 60c.@62c. (early) for odd car lots, inferior, and near the close at 63½c.@64c. for Chicago, afloat, with 64c. reported as the final bid for the latter, and 55 for choice, afloat; 64c.@68c. for White Western, car lots, and 65c.@67½c. for Mixed State, the latter rate for very choice....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted about as in our last.

HIDES—Have been offering with more urgency and quoted easier, on a restricted business. Sales were made of 3,235 Dry Matamoras, 511 Dry-salted do., 1,500 Dry New-Orleans, and 1,000 Dry Central American, on private terms....Stock in first hands, this morning, 259,250 Hides and 1,329 bales, against 73,400 Hides and 777 bales same time last year.

HOPS—The market has been quiet throughout, the demand having been confined to small amounts, wanted for prompt use, within our range. New-York, low to choice, new, quoted at 30c.@36c., and fancy up to 38c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@32c.; Western, new, 28c.@32c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 30c.@35c. ₱ ℔.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The business has been fair in the leading kinds of stock, with values, as a rule, quoted essentially unaltered.

LEATHER—Has been rather more inquired for, mostly for manufacturing purposes, though, in part, for export, at about former prices. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannage—Light, 26c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@25½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c. for California; Heavy, 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@25½c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ₱ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 36½c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 34c.@36c. ₱ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@34c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—Of St. Croix further sales of 400 hhds. were made on private terms. Demand moderate. Prices unchanged. A cargo of Matanzas, 667 hhds. and 72 tcs., of recent arrival, not yet marketed. Jobbing business dull.

NAILS—Have been selling to a fair extent, in a jobbing way, on the basis of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very lightly dealt in since our last, at from $1 70@$1 80 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales 150 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 25, and 40 bbls. Strained at $1 75....Tar has been in light request at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and heavy, with merchantable quoted for prompt delivery at 31½c.@32c. ₱ gallon. Sales 290 bbls., chiefly at 31½c., and 30 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 33c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted weaker in price, on a very moderate export inquiry....Crude has been inactive on the basis of 6⅛c.@6¼c., in bulk, for early deliveries, and 9⅛c.@9¼c. in shipping order....Refined has been comparatively quiet, with June deliveries quoted down to 12c.@12¼c., and to July 15 at 12¼c.@12½c. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., deliverable by July 1, at 12¼c.; 3,000 bbls. do. (rumored) at 12c., with this price bid, and 5,000 bbls. high Test, June, at 13c., (marketed last evening.)....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@19c....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 12c.@12¼c., with sales reported of 15,000 bbls. at 12c., closing with 12c. bid, and 12¼c. asked....At Baltimore, refined, for early delivery, quoted nominal at 12¼c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted rather firmer, with a fair demand noted for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 85@$20; small lots of Prime Mess at $18 50@$18 75, and Extra Prime at $15 50@$16....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,750 bbls. new Western Mess, August options, at $19 85@$20, closing at $20, with July quoted at $19 90, and 1,250 bbls. do., September, at $19 80@$20, closing at $20....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, with City quoted at 9c.@9½c. ₱ ℔....Cut-meats have been held more firmly and in fair demand, with sales reported of 90 tcs. choice Western Pickled Hams, 13 ℔., to arrive, at 12¾c.; 27,000 ℔. Rib Bellies, in bulk, 11 ℔., at 11½c.; 4,000 ℔. Smoked Bellies, 10 ℔., at 12c.; 3,250 Pickled Shoulders, at 10¼c.@10½c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 13⅜c.@13½c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range....Of Bacon, 100 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 11½c. ₱ ℔.; market rather steadier....Lard has been in moderate demand at about steady rates for early delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 13½c.; 300 tcs. common do. at 12½c.; 215 tcs. City do. at 12½c.; 200 tcs. No. 1 City at 12c.; 150 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 12½c.; small lots of do., for the Continent, at 13½c.@13¾c....And for forward delivery business has been more active at slightly advanced prices, sales having been made of 2,500 tcs. Western Steam, August options, at 13½c.@13 9-16c., closing at 13 9-16c., with July quoted at 13½c.; and 1,250 tcs. do., September, at 13½c.@13 9-16c., closing at 13 9-16c. ₱ ℔....Beef quiet within the previous range; sales 75 bbls. Also, 50 bbls. Packet at $15 50....Of Beef Hams 25 bbls. sold on private terms....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.

SKINS—Rather more inquiry has been noted in this line, with prices showing steadiness. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 70c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.@65c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 62½c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 58c., currency, ₱ ℔....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@32c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in fair request, in a jobbing way, but dull in the wholesale line. Prices have not varied materially. Castile quoted at 8⅛c.@8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. P. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been selling quite moderately on the basis of our quotations. Mace at $1 05@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 36½c.@37½c.; East India Pepper, 17½c.@17¾c.; White Pepper, 25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@11c. ₱ ℔.

STARCH—Has been salable and steady in the jobbing line, with Western Corn quoted at 4½c.@6c.; Potato at 6c.

SUMAC—Has been comparatively dull, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for interior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately active at about yesterday's quotations, ranging from 7⅞c.@8¼c. for fair to good refining. Sales, 200 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c.@8¼c.; 390 hhds. refining Cuba and Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c.@8¼c., and 7¼c.; and equal to 1,200 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms....Refined, as last quoted.

TALLOW—Wanted, and very firm. Sales 65,000 ℔. prime City at 8⅞c.; and 50,000 ℔. do., rumored at 8 15-16c....Of Stearine, sales have been reported of 75 tcs. prime to choice Western at 15¼c.@15⅜c.; and, for July delivery, 250 tcs. at 15⅜c. Market quoted firm.

WHALEBONE—Has been in moderate request, with Arctic quoted at $1 20, gold, and South Sea at $1 05, gold, ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 20 ₱ gallon; sales 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—More activity has been reported in the line of berth freights at generally firm rates, the offerings of Produce consisting mostly of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Cotton. Vessels on charter were in good request, chiefly for Petroleum and Grain, at full previous quotations....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 700 bales Cotton, in lots, at ¼d.@9-32d. ₱ ℔., indicating a slight yielding in this instance from late figures; 16,000 bushels Grain at 6¾d.@7¼d. ₱ bushel for Saturday's shipment; 2,100 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 400 bxs. do., (of through freight,) reported at 35s., and 20,000 bxs. Cheese, (in addition to the shipments previously mentioned,) at 45s. ₱ ton; also, a ship, 1,538 tons, with Deals from St. John, reported at 73s.; and another, 1,087 tons, with do. from Musquash, reported at the same rate....For London, by sail, 64,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8d. ₱ bushel, and 200 bales Hair at 25s. ₱ ton; also, an Italian bark, 571 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 10½d. ₱ quarter, and £15 gratuity; and a British ship, 619 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, on private terms; quoted at 21s. 3d. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d. ₱ standard bushel; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton; 1,500 bbls. Sugar and 300 pchs. Syrup on private terms; also, an American bark, 393 tons, hence, with Syrup, reported at 26s....For Newcastle, by steam, 100 boxes Cheese at 47s. 6d., and 100 boxes Bacon at 45s. per ton....For Belfast, a British schooner, 261 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 520 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d., with option of Southampton, direct, at 5s. 9d., and £10 gratuity; an Austrian brig, 470 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters do. (a recharter) at 6s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 448 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 10½d. per quarter....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1c. ₱ ℔....For Antwerp, by steam, 150 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d.; 45 hhds. Tobacco, at 35s.; 70 boxes manufactured do., at 40s.; and a small lot of Leather at 60s.; also a British bark, 410 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d.; a British ship, 892 tons, hence, with about 5,800 bbls. do., reported at 4s. 7½d., with option of Bremen....For Stettin, an American bark, 457 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 11d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 170 bales Cotton at 9-16c. ₱ ℔.; 100 bxs. Bacon, 150 hhds. Tallow, and 1,000 Wet-salted Hides at 1.40 reich-marks; 50 bbls. Beef at 4.50 reich-marks; 2,100 sides Leather at 3 reich-marks; 250 pkgs. Clocks and 100 bxs. Soap at 80 reich-marks....For Rotterdam, by steam, 25 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 150 cases Tobacco at 20s....For Genoa, an Italian bark, 439 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and a British brig, 327 tons, with general cargo, out and back, on private terms....For Salonica, a British bark, 220 tons, hence, with about 7,400 cases Petroleum, at 30c. ₱ case....For Melbourne or Sydney, an American ship, 806 tons, hence, with general cargo, at equal to current rates....For Rio Janeiro, a bark with Lumber, from Brunswick or Fernandina, reported at about $19....For the south side of St. Domingo and back to New-York, a schooner, with about 1,900 bbls. capacity, reported at $1,800....For Porto Rico and back, an American schooner, about 1,750 bbls. capacity, reported at $1,600....For Jamaica, an American bark, 387 tons, hence, with Lumber, at $4 50, and back with Logwood, at $5....For Demerara, an American brig, 407 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber from Pensacola, reported at $9; and another, with do., from Saltilla River, at $7 75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 23, 1875.

Owing to the heavy rain that fell during this forenoon, trade in Live Stock, generally, was slow and small. At Sixtieth Street Yards, Beeves sold at 12c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weights 6½ to 8¼ cwt., on 57 to 58 ℔. net. Milch Cows, without their Calves, sold at $60@$108 ₱ head, quality fair. Calves sold at 5c.@6½c. ₱ ℔.; Veals at 7c.@8c. ₱ ℔. Sheep sold at 5⅛c.@5½c. ₱ ℔., with selected lots for exportation at 6c. ₱ ℔. Lambs sold at 7c.@9c. ₱ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed firm at 9c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 131 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 174 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head on those sold at the top rate; 65 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 45 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ ℔., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 7¾ cwt.; 64 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., with 50c. on ₱ head; 32 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ ℔., with $20 on the lot, weight 7¾ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 68 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 68 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 67 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 65 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 60 choice Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt. R. Knowlton sold 2 State Veals, weight 159 ℔. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 11 State Veals, weight 160 ℔. ₱ head, at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 14 State Veals, weight 180 ℔. ₱ head, at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 3 Milch Cows at $60@$75 ₱ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 50 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,280 ℔., at 5⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 77 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,750 ℔., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 23 selected Sheep for foreign shipment, weight 2,740 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 68 State Lambs, weight 3,400 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 9 Virginia Lambs, weight 490 ℔., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; 9 Virginia Lambs, weight 555 ℔., at 9c. ₱ ℔.; 48 State Calves, weight 6,850 ℔., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 39 State Veals, weight 6,350 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔. J. Kirby sold 1 State Calf, weight 180 ℔., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 14 State Veals, weight 2,200 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔. S. McGraw sold 1 State Calf, weight 320 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 29 State Veals, weight 5,010 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 11 State Veals, weight 1,790 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 1 Milch Cow for $60, 1 Milch Cow for $65, 1 Milch Cow for $100, 1 Milch Cow for $108. P. Lerch sold 204 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,700 ℔., at 5⅛c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending June 21, 1875: 3,435 Beeves, 3 Cows, 729 Veals and Calves, 7,047 Sheep and Lambs, 39 Horses.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 804 head of horned Cattle, 14 Cows, 481 Veals and Calves, 12 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,289 Sheep and Lambs, 20 Cows, 1,304 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 6,349 Hogs, 202 Veals and Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,717 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,333 head, or 549 cars, of which 336 cars were through consignments, against 527 cars for the same time last week and 499 cars for the same time last year. The market was active yesterday late in the day, but dull this morning; but few good cattle offering; about all sold; the yards are comfortably full of light common trash; 1,400 head of all kinds were disposed of; sales, 600 Ohio Steers, ranging from 972 to 1,248 ℔., at $5 15@$6 12½; 400 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,038 to 1,190 ℔., at $5 62½@$6 30; 150 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,306 to 1,587 ℔., at $6 50@$7; 200 Texans and Cherokees, ranging from 816 to 935 ℔., at $4 25@$4 40. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,600 head, against 9,600 head for the same time last week, and 13,800 head for the same time last year. The market was weak and slow at yesterday's prices; Eastern demand very dull; 871 head disposed of; sales, 579 head Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 77 to 116 ℔., at $4 25@$5 25; 98 head Indiana Clipped, averaging 95 ℔., at $4 70; 194 head Canada Lambs, averaging 61 ℔., at $7 50; eight cars remaining unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,700 against 9,800 head for the same time last week, and 12,000 head for the same time last year. The market was dull and slow; 400 head were disposed of, leaving six cars remaining unsold, the majority being heavy; Yorkers, $7@$7 25; heavy Hogs holding $7 25@$7 40; no demand; none sold.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; rather more active, but with a downward tendency; choice to extra Shipping, $6 25@$6 90; Stockers' and Butchers' dull and lower; common to good, $4@$5; Shipments, 2,000 head. Live Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; active, steady, firm; Poor to Choice, $6 55@$7 35, mostly at $7 10@$7 20; Shipments, 3,000. Sheep—Receipts, 300; dull, entirely nominal.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 23.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 01; No. 2 do., 97c., spot; 97½c.@97⅝c., July; 99c., August; No. 3 do., 95c.; rejected, 86c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 67¼c., spot; 68⅜c. bid July; 69¾c. bid August; rejected, 66c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 51¾c., spot; 50c. bid July; 39½c. bid August; rejected, 49c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 90c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 25, spot; 99c.@$1 00 September. Pork buoyant; unsettled; higher; sales at $19 10, spot; $19 05 July; $19 25, August; $19 45, September. Lard steady at $13, spot; $13 17½@$13 20, August; $13 37½, September. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 7⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅛c.; Short Clear do., 11⅜c. Whisky, $1 18. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2⅝c.@2¾c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 79,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 86,000 bushels; Corn, 58,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat weak at 97c.@97⅛c., July; 98⅛c.@98⅜c., August. Corn dull and lower at 67¾c.@67⅞c., July; 69½c.@69¾c., August. Oats weak and lower at 49¼c., July; 38½c.@38¾c., August. Pork unchanged. Lard steady.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—Flour—No demand for low grades; others nearly nominal; Double Extra Winter, $4 75@$5; Treble Extra do., $5@$5 50; Family, $5 75@$6; Fancy, $6 50@$7 25. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 33 asked; $1 31@$1 32 bid, cash; sales at $1 33¼@$1 33½, July; $1 30, August; Soft No. 2 Spring, 96c., July. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 65c. asked; 64½c. bid; 65c.@65½c., July. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 55½c. asked; 52c. bid; sales at 37c., August. Rye lower at $1 03. Whisky steady at $1 18. Pork firmer; small lots sold at $19 75. Dry-salted Meats, more doing; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c., all at Burlington, buyer July. Bacon quiet; Clear Sides, 13½c.@13¾c., buyer August; 13⅛c., seller August. Lard lower; Summer, 12c. Live Hogs—Shippers, $6 25@$6 50; Bacon, $6 40@$6 65; Butchers, $6 75@$7 10. Cattle weak; the supply of Texans exceeds the demand; fair to good native Steers, $6 10@$6 50; medium, $4 75; choice Texan Steers, $4; good, $3 50; fair, $2 87½@$3; common to medium, $2 25@$2 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,900 head Hogs, 3,000 head Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Bark held at $34 for No 1 Quercitron. Seeds steady, with light demand. Flour dull at a decline of 12½c. Sales of 500 bbls., including Superfine, at $3 75@$4; Extras, $4 37½@$4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $5 12½@$6 15; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 87½@$6; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Rye Flour, $5 25. Wheat quiet but in moderate supply; Red, $1 30@$1 33; Amber, $1 34@$1 35; White, $1 42. Rye, $1 05 for Western. Corn slow; Yellow and Mixed, 80c. Oats unsettled; White, 66c.@67c.; Mixed, 63c. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $20 50@$21. Smoked Hams, 13½c.@14c.; do. Sides, 12½c.@14c.; do. Shoulders, 9½c.@10c. Pickled Hams, 11½c.@12c.; do. Sides, 11½c.@12c.; do. Shoulders, 9c.@9¾c. Lard, 13¾c.@14¼c. Whisky, $1 21 for Western in iron-bound bbls. Butter steady; New-York, extras, 25c.@27c.; do. do., firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western, extras, 22c.@23c.; do., firsts, 18c.@21c.; Rolls, extras, 14c.@16c. Cheese firm; New-York, fancy, 11½c.@12½c.; do., prime, 9c.@10¼c.; Western, fine, 10½c.@11c.; do., prime, 9½c.@10c. Eggs firm; receipts liberal; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 22c.; do., good, 20c.@21c.; Western, fresh, 21c.; do., good, 19c.@20c.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅞c.@15c. Flour very quiet; unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; No. 2 Western Red, $1 29@$1 30; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 16; other grades unchanged. Corn—Southern steady; Western quiet; Southern White, 87c.@88c.; do. Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, 80c., spot; 82c., after July 5. Oats dull; unchanged. Rye dull; nominal. Hay easier; not quotably lower; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18@$27. Provisions quiet but firm; Pork nominally $19 50@$20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c., loose; packed, 9c.@12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard dull and heavy; Refined, 14¾c.@15c. Butter dull; Western extras, 20c.@22c.; do. firsts, 18c.@20c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 5⅞c.@6c.; Refined, 12½c.@12¾c. Coffee quiet but firm; ordinary to prime Rio, cargoes, 16c.@18¾c.; jobbing at 16½c.@19½c. Whisky firm at $1 19@$1 20; latter for jobbing sales.

BOSTON, Mass., June 23.—Flour—Demand moderate; trade purchasing only in small lots as wanted, and large lots could only be forced off at a concession; sales at $4@$4 50 for Western Superfine; $4 75@$5 25 for Common Extras; $5@$6 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, including choice Bakers' brands; $6@$6 75 for White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 25@$7 25 for Illinois; $6 25@$8 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands; Southern Flour dull and prices nominal; $4 75@$8 for common Extras and choice Family; Fancy Minnesota, $6@$8 for common and choice. Corn—Demand moderate and prices firm; sales at 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, dull at 68c.@74c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15. Shorts, $20@$21; fine Feed and Middlings, $22@$25 ₱ ton. Receipts—Flour, 9,364 bbls.; Corn, 4,400 bushels; Wheat, 400 bushels; Oats, 5,600 bushels; Shorts, 6,256 bushels; Barley, 285 bushels.

BOSTON, June 23.—Wool unchanged; demand steady but moderate; in the present depressed state of business buyers are disposed to purchase only for immediate wants, and as the markets on the sea-board are comparatively lower for old Wool than the interior markets are for new, the bulk of supplies will be brought here. The only grades of Wool wanted in the interior are medium Fleeces, and Combing and Delaine Fleeces, but manufacturers are not now so anxious to secure them as a few weeks ago, and hesitate to pay the prices asked. Supplies of all kinds are near at hand. New California is arriving quite freely and stocks are accumulating. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 50c.@56c. as to quality; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 47c.@50c.; Unwashed Combing and Delaine, including new Kentucky, at 43c.@47c. Super and X Pulled Wools have been quiet at 35c.@57c. as to quality.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 23.—Flour in demand for Cuba. Low Treble Extra, $5 50; Choice, $7@$7 25. Corn firmer at 85c.@90c. Oats dull at 70c. Bran dull at 95c. Hay dull; Prime, $25. Coffee quiet at 17½c.@18½c., gold, for cargoes. Pork dull; Original, $20; Repacked, jobbing, at $19 75. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Dry-salted Meats dull; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, choice fresh in fair demand at 13c.@13½c. Lard dull; quoted: Tierce, 14c.; Keg, 14¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 19@$1 22. Corn-meal dull at $4 05@$4 10. Sugar—None coming in; jobbing, Common, 8c.; low Fair to fully Fair, 8c.@9c.; Prime to strictly Prime, 9¼c.@9½c. Molasses—None coming in and nothing doing; quoted at 40c.@70c. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, 5.72@5.72½; Gold, 117¼.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—Receipts, by lake—Flour, 1,790 bbls.; Wheat, 8,700 bushels; Corn, 112,000 bushels; by railroad—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 8,500 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. Shipments, by railroad—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 3,600 bushels; Oats, 44,000 bushels; by canal to tidewater—Wheat, 126,000 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels; by canal to interior points—Wheat, 3,500 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, to New-York, 7c.; Corn, 6½c.; Oats, 6¼c., tolls included. Flour quiet; sales of 650 bbls. at yesterday's prices. Wheat dull; holders firm; No. 1 Milwaukee sold at $1 12; No. 2 do. held at $1 08. Corn heavy and lower; sales 8,500 bushels No. 2 Western Mixed at 74c. Oats inactive; 63c. asked. Rye and Barley—None here. Pork quiet; Heavy Mess, $21. Lard quiet at 14½c. Highwines dull; held at $1 19.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 20@$1 27. Corn lower, unsettled, and dull at 69c.@71c. Oats dull; nominally 60c.@65c. Butter steady for choice; other grades scarce and firm. Provisions dull. Pork sold at $19, spot; $19 50 buyer, August. Lard—Steam nominally 12⅞c.@13c.; Summer sold at 12c.@12¼c. Kettle in fair demand at 13½c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c., spot and buyer, June; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Whisky steady and 1c. lower; sales at $1 14. Live Hogs steady; prices range $6 50@$7 10; bulk of sales at $6 65@$6 85. Receipts, 1,600 head. Shipments, 370 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 23.—Flour steady; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 for White Winter, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 17; Extra White Michigan held at $1 35, with $1 33 offered. Corn dull; sales of car lots High Mixed at 82c. Corn-meal, $33 for bolted, $32 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20, Ship-stuffs, $24, Middlings, $27, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c., Peas, 5¼c., Corn and Rye, 5c., Oats, 3½c. ₱ ton, to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—10,000 bushels Oats, 790,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—542,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, June 23.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 27; Extra White Michigan, $1 26½@$1 27; Amber Michigan, $1 22¾@$1 23; July, $1 23½; August, $1 24; No. 2 Red, $1 22½@$1 22¾; July, $1 23½. Corn active, but 1c.@2c. lower; large sales for future delivery; High Mixed, cash and June, 72c.; July, 72¾c.; August, 74½c.@74¾c.; September, 76½c.; Low Mixed, 70¼c.; no grade, 71c.; damaged, 60c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 and Michigan, 55c. Freights dull. Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23.—Flour quiet, steady, and inactive. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 04; No. 2, $1 00¼; July, 99⅜c.; August, 99¼c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, in store, 50c. Corn nominally lower; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 65½c.@66c. Rye in fair demand and steady; No. 1 in store, 95c. Barley—No. 2 Spring quiet at $1 20@$1 25. Provisions nominally unchanged; Pork, $19; Lard, 13c.@13½c. Freights quiet and weak; Wheat to Buffalo, 2¾c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 112,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 112,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn dull at 72c.@75c. Oats nominally 64c.@67c. Rye nominally $1 10. Provisions firmer. Pork, $19 50@$20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon—Shoulders 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Tierce, 14¾c.@15c.; Keg, 15½c.@15¾c. Whisky, $1 14. Bagging steady at 13½c.@14c.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 12@$1 15; Amber, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn steady; Ears, 65c.; Shelled, 68c.@70c. Oats steady; Mixed, 63c.; White, 64c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Hams, 13¼c.@13½c. Lard—Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 23.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 30c. Resin quiet at $1 47½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 30 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip, and $4 30 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 23—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜; for the account, 93 7-16; United States 5-20 bonds, 1865, old, 106½. Erie Railway Shares, 11½; do. Preferred, 21.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 11⅝.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 11¾.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £250,000.

LONDON, June 23—5 P. M.—Erie Preferred, 22. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 32½c.

FRANKFORT, June 23.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 7¼d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 7 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 7 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 58s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for new.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,200 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 56s. 6d.@58s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 22s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, June 23—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 44s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed Cake, £10 15s. ₱ ton; Linseed-oil, 24s.@24s. 3d. ₱ cwt.; Spirits Turpentine, 22s. 6d.@22s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 23.—Petroleum, 26½f. ₱ gallon for fine pale American.

HAVANA, June 23.—Spanish Gold, 211½@212. Exchange quiet. Sugar active; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14@14½ reals ₱ arroba; in gold, 6¾@7¼ reals.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—Printing Cloths dull at weaker prices, and unimportant sales on a basis of 5c.@5⅛c. for best Standard and Extra 64 by 64.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1875.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following statement of the legislation of the last session of the Legislature, and the action of the Governor upon it:

Number of bills received at Executive chamber	730
Number of bills returned for amendment	42
Leaving	688
Number of bills signed during the session	42
Number of bills that became laws by lapse of time	2
Number of bills vetoed during session	16
Leaving on hand at the adjournment	25
Of which were signed	21
Leaving unsigned	38
Number of bills vetoed	16
Number of bills unsigned	38
Items in the Supply bill vetoed	
Items in Reappropriation bill	1
Items in Extraordinary Repair bill	4
Whole number of vetoes	13

LAW REPORTS.

AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY SUIT.

THE NEW-YORK, BOSTON AND MONTREAL RAILWAY COMPANY INVOLVED—AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PROSPECTUS—ATTEMPT TO RECOVER SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BONDS.

A bill in equity was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, attorneys for the Banque Franco-Egyptienne, Edward Hentsch, August Hentsch, and Andre Lutschen, composing the firm of Hentsch, Lutschen & Co.; Abraham de Camondo and Nissine de Camondo, composing the firm of Camondo & Co.; the Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Joseph E. Ganzburg and Horace Gunzburg, composing the firm of Gunzburg & Co.; Leon Gay and Albert Rosland, composing the firm of Gay, Rosland & Co.; Ley, Cremieu, Freres & Co., and B. Allegri & Co., all of Paris, in behalf of their clients and "all others similarly situated, who hold any of the $5,000,000 of the so-called bonds of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company, and who shall be entitled to avail themselves of the benefits of this suit," against John Crosby Brown, William Watts Sherman, Jesse Seligman, William Butler Duncan, James Brown, and George H. Brown, of New-York; Trenor W. Park, of Vermont; The New-York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company; Herman H. Baltzer and William G. Tasks, of New-York; Frederick Adams, & Co., New-Jersey, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

It is alleged on the bill that when the plaintiffs subscribed for the first mortgage bonds which they hold, they were not aware of the nature of the security on which the bonds were based other than the representations set forth in a prospectus submitted to them. In March, 1873, there were offered in London, through Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, bankers of that city, $6,250,000 of these so-called first mortgage bonds, which were represented to be a portion of $12,250,000 worth of such bonds, secured by the mortgage of the railway company, and to amount together to more than $35,000 of said bonds for each mile of the railway covered by the mortgage. In the prospectus it was represented that the railway company was formed by the consolidation of several New-York lines, and that, by this consolidation and other works in progress, one line was formed 350 miles in length; that 200 miles were then in operation; that fifty-six miles more would be in working order by June, and that the whole would be completed by June, 1873; that the Erie Railway Company had formed an alliance with the line for fifty years, of a very advantageous character; that the capital of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company consisted of $12,250,000 of first mortgage bonds, $12,750,000 second mortgage bonds, and $15,000,000 of common stock; that the proceeds of the issue of $6,250,000 worth of bonds would be held by Messrs. Brown, Sherman & Seligman, as Trustees, for completing the road, and for general purposes of the consolidation undertaking, and that the balance of $6,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds would not be offered for subscription until the main line from New-York to Rutland was opened for public traffic, but that they, together with $6,575,000 of second mortgage bonds and the common stock of the consolidated company, would be held by the same Trustees for the extinction of all outstanding divisional bonds and stock of the separate consolidated lines, and the surplus be used for the further development of the company's lines; and that, according to the prospectus, the estimated annual revenue of the railway would be $5,182,000.

The prospectus, the plaintiffs allege, was made by the Directors of the company, and produced a general, though false, impression upon the public mind favorable to the enterprise, and deceived the plaintiffs into subscribing for and taking the bonds held by them. The sale of the bonds under these alleged circumstances is denounced in the bill as a gross fraud and imposition on the part of the railway company, and it is sought to reclaim the amount paid by plaintiffs for the bonds, with interest. It is further alleged that when the bonds were issued that the New-York and Boston, and Dutchess and Columbia, and Harlem Extension Railway Companies, which were to form a portion of the line, were insolvent, and had been for a long time previous to the issuing of the bonds, and that the fact of the insolvency was concealed from the subscribers for the bonds.

It is also alleged that $3,495,682 52 of the net proceeds of the subscriptions was paid over by Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt to Brown, Sherman & Seligman, as Trustees, for disbursements in accordance with the terms of the prospectus, and were not applied by them to the purposes intended. The bill closes with a long series of interrogatories requiring answers from the defendants in relation to all the matters charged in the bill.

LONG SENTENCES FOR STREET THIEVES.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Nolan tried Henry Fenrich, alias Charles Williams, indicted for robbery in the first degree. It appeared from the evidence that, on the night of the 17th of December, a butcher named Christian Scriber, doing business at No. 108 Greene street, met Fenrich and a companion named James Brown, in the lager-beer saloon at No. 111 Greene street. In paying for the drinks Scriber foolishly displayed his pocket-book, containing $30 in good money, and a counterfeit $10 bill, and on leaving the saloon he was followed by his bar-room acquaintances, who attacked and violently assaulted him, tearing off his clothes in the endeavor to rob him. The desperadoes, after a struggle, got possession of the money, and left Scriber weak and prostrate from his injuries. Fenrich and Brown were subsequently captured by Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, and indicted for robbery. Brown pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sentenced to ten years in State Prison. After hearing the evidence yesterday, the jury, without leaving their seats, found Fenrich guilty of robbery in the first degree. Recorder Hackett, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner was an old State Prison bird, who had been before him more than once. He knew he had committed the atrocious offense charged against him, and yet he had persisted in going to trial, and needlessly occupying the time of the court and jury. The increase of highway robberies was appalling, and it seemed as if the severe penalties imposed almost daily by him had no effect in diminishing the number of such crimes. He was determined, however, to protect peaceful citizens, if possible, and to punish each and every one of such cases as came before him to the fullest extent. He would, therefore, sentence the prisoner to twenty years in State Prison at hard labor. Henry Obermeyer, a hatter, of No. 21 East Broadway, charged with having violently stolen, on the street, a silver watch from Paul Richter, of No. 123 Forsyth street, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for seven years. Another street desperado named Richard Butler, who, on the night of the 6th inst., assaulted George Brimmar, of No. 96 Elizabeth street, and robbed him of a silver watch, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years in State Prison.

NOTORIOUS RIVER THIEVES ARRESTED.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock Officer Braisted, of the Seventh Precinct, while on post along the East River, saw two men rowing rapidly away from the schooner Nelson, lying at the foot of Pier No. 43. The officer immediately ran to the foot of the pier and called on the fugitives to stop, but as they took no notice he fired several shots after them, and then, with the assistance of another officer, procured a small boat and gave chase. Off Red Hook point he came up with the boat, in which one of the men was seen busily engaged in throwing packages overboard, while his companion lay groaning with his head over the gunwale suffering from a pistol shot wound which he had received. The officer arrested both men, and discovered that they had stolen $30 worth of clothing from the cabin of the schooner Nelson. He furthermore found that they had stolen the boat in which they were captured from Amos Cook, of No. 110 Washington street. A third complainant has also turned up against them in the person of Charles R. Roe, of the schooner Marietta, from whom they stole $40 worth of clothing. The prisoners pleaded not guilty before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and were held in $3,000 bail each for trial. The man who was shot described himself as John Connors, of No. 60 Gouverneur street, and his companion James Mahoney, of No. 341 Madison street. They are both well-known river thieves and members of the notorious "Soleo" gang, which has been for years a terror to ship Captains and canal-boat men along the East River. The same Justice also held for trial yesterday, in $1,000 bail each, Charles Anderson, George Coyle, and Walter Rashleigh, three seamen employed on the bark Verona, lying at Pier No. 45 East River, and charged with stealing $200 worth of pepper from the vessel.

TRYING AN EX-POLICEMAN FOR MURDER.

The trial of Edward McLaughlin, an ex-policeman, charged with the murder of John Stewart in a barroom fight, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Evidence was introduced on the part of defendant, who also testified in his own behalf, that at the time he struck the deceased the alleged fatal blow with a club, the deceased had hold of him with his head down, and as he was unable otherwise to extricate himself he therefore struck the blow. Evidence was also introduced showing the good and peaceable character of the accused. The District Attorney said he would insist only on a conviction of one of the degrees of manslaughter. The case is still unfinished.

ARREST OF A DEFAULTER.

Oscar S. Thayer, late President of the Thayer Manufacturing Jewelry Company, at No. 239 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Erb, in a civil suit instituted against Thayer by the company, to recover the amount of an alleged defalcation. The order for Thayer's arrest was issued on a deposition made by Leonard S. Beales, the present President and Treasurer of the Company, who alleges that the company was incorporated in February, 1874, and that Thayer was then made the President and Treasurer, and had the sole control of the finances of the company; that prior to the year 1875 deponent had reason to believe that the affairs of the company were wrongfully conducted; that he applied to Thayer for a statement of the financial condition of the company, but failed to get it; that on April 26, 1875, Thayer resigned his positions, and deponent was elected to succeed him, and that deponent immediately secured the services of an expert accountant, who examined the books and affairs of the company, and found a deficit of $11,410 07 in cash and $10,904 26 in jewelry. Thayer was committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $25,000 bail.

COURT NOTES.

The contested wills of Eliza Callahan and Edward Martin were admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings.

Henry Tines, of the steam-boat City of Hartford, was held by Commissioner Shields, yesterday, to answer a charge of assaulting Thomas Eilden, a mess-boy on the vessel, cutting him on the head with a hatchet and biting one of his fingers.

Joseph Ebenezer Forde, an English sailor, charged with stealing $3 from James McCarthy, of No. 360 Cherry street, on the night of the 15th inst., was found guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoner to six years in State Prison.

After a sworn examination yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Hackett accepted James Costello, of No. 36 Hamilton street, and John Dollard, of No. 9 State street, as sureties for $5,000 in the case of Lawrence Noonan, indicted for the Adams Express robbery. The bondsmen justified in the necessary amount, and Noonan was released.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan called up Charles Smith, of No. 9 Jersey street, who kicked, beat, and stabbed John Cantoul, inflicting injuries from which the latter was confined to Bellevue Hospital for a week. The prisoner pleaded guilty to a felonious assault, and the Recorder sent him to State Prison for three years.

Thomas Hoy, who stole $29 80 from Abram Farman, of No. 30 Bank street; John and James Donnelly, who broke into Francis Kelly's junk shop, at No. 526 West Forty-fifth street, and stole $15 worth of property, and John O'Connor, a pickpocket, all boys, were brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and sent to the House of Refuge by the Recorder.

In General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of grand larceny from Lewis Miller, of No. 20 Clinton street, who, on the 17th inst., entered the apartments of Charles J. Wiley, at No. 216 East Broadway, and stole therefrom a large quantity of jewelry valued at $325, and which was subsequently found in his possession. Recorder Hackett sent Miller to State Prison for five years.

District Attorney Nolan, in General Sessions yesterday, accepted a plea of attempted grand larceny from John McCabe, who stole eighteen pairs of shoes, the property of Morris Lansberger, from a bench in front of No. 142 Chatham street. Recorder Hackett sent the prisoner to State Prison for two years and six months. Charles M. Rossner, who stole jewelry valued at $214 from Mrs. Augusta Wilson, of No. 292 Seventh avenue, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Selden vs. Dole.—Baily ought to have notice of motion for the order.

In the matter of Hargrave.—Ought to be a reference to ascertain facts.

In the matter of Masterson.—Order granted.

By Judge Davis.

In the matter of the petition of Stewart et al.—No proof of the payment. The receipt is not shown to be genuine. The court cannot take notice that the signature is genuine.

In the matter of Reilly, &c.—Order granted.

Cuskley vs. Cuskley.—Granted.

Sheely vs. Kelly.—Motion granted.

Benjamin vs. Rutherford.—Motion granted. The demurrer is frivolous, and as it seems, too was interposed for delay. Plaintiff should have judgment with $10 costs of motion.

Marckwald vs. The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company.—Leave to file and serve supplemental answer granted, and answer to be served in five days, issue to stand as of its present date.

De Wolf vs. Marshall.—Motion denied without costs.

Pierce vs. Pierce.—Referee's report confirmed and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Thurber vs. Fitzgerald.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff make and serve on the defendant's attorney the within stipulation in two days, and on giving such stipulation, motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event of suit, to be allowed to the successful party.

Miller, &c., vs. Branigan.—The merits of this case ought not to be tried on this motion, because that is virtually to deprive the plaintiff of his right of review of the questions affecting the merits. The default was regularly taken. It can only be opened on terms; on payment of the costs of trial, and of preparing therefore, and $10 costs of opposing the motion, and stipulating that the case may be put on the calendar of the present term, and forthwith tried, the default may be opened. The motion to refer is denied, but without prejudice to any order the court at Special Term may see fit to make on that subject.

Smith vs. Worstell.—I do not think a stay should be granted upon appeals of this kind, except in rare cases. The order of reference must be presumed to be right, and, as it is a mode of trying the issues upon their merits, there ought to be no stay without security for the recovery. A stay may be had in this case on giving such security, but otherwise it should be denied.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Whelpley.—Granted; allowance of $50 to guardian ad litem.

Fagot vs. Fagot.—Referee's report and order granted confirming report and granting decree of divorce to plaintiff.

Hays vs. McMahon.—The Referee in this case, on a reference to ascertain liens upon a surplus, has undertaken to settle an estate and pay off its debts, &c. He has also fixed his own commission, and the compensation for divers legal services of the attorneys of the estate. The report cannot be approved. There is no compliance with the new rule touching the disbursements of the surplus of the mortgage. The motion is denied.

By Judge Brady.

Orders Granted.—Fleury vs. Boston Needle Company; Eggleson vs. Hufnagle.

Wood, &c., vs. Mansfield et al.—The undertaking should be approved.

Woodruff et al. vs. Cadwell et al., (No. 2.)—Motion denied with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs. See opinion in No. 1.

Ferris vs. Foran.—I am not satisfied that the defendant has been as prompt as he should have been, and therefore an order to prevent the delay which might occur by restoring the cause to the calendar. Ordered, that it be referred to N. Jarvis, Jr., and as a condition require the defendant to accept five days' notice of reference.

Woodruff vs. Caldwell (No. 1.)—Motion denied with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs. I was under the impression when the motion was made in this case that the cause had been noticed for trial. I find this an error. The only order that can be made, therefore, is that the motion be denied, with liberty, however, to the plaintiff to renew the motion on payment of $10 costs. The privilege of renewing is given for the reason that the allegations of plaintiffs, having received the note with knowledge, &c., are upon information and belief, and which may require more consideration than was given when the motion was made. It would seem to be sufficient on the authorities, but the matter may be submitted or presented on that question at Chambers to the Justice there presiding if the plaintiff deem it advisable.

Levy vs. Harris et al.—In this case the motion made to adjourn, made before Justice Donohue, is conclusive. The default cannot be opened therefore. The defendant should withdraw his application to postpone by permission of the court, and then his application would have been entertained.

Wright vs. Howes.—I am not entirely satisfied that the debt asserted to have been due to defendant's brother was in fact due. I desire, if it can be procured, to see his sworn statement thereto. It should be served if made by copy on the plaintiff's attorney, and another submitted to me. This must be done within five days.

Forsch vs. Fredenthal.—The papers and proofs submitted make the case too doubtful to justify the continuance of the attachment. That process is one which frequently works great injustice, and it should not be sustained save where the right to it exists beyond all reasonable doubt. Such is not this case, and it must be discharged.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Oberman vs. World Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Case and amendments settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Hartt vs. Merz.—Motion to open default granted.

In the matter of the application of Benjamin Hicks Cook.—Application for leave to change name granted.

Mackellar vs. Green et al.—Application granted.

CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, June 24, is as follows: Nos. 59, 92, 93, 76, 72, 94, 95, 96.

NEW-YORK OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Edward McLaughlin, homicide, (continued.)

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.
47—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.
48—Barstow vs. Sniffin, &c.
50—Dudley vs. Shear.
62—Hyman vs. Abraham.
68—Weetjen vs. St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co.
87—Dudley vs. Shear, &c.
88—Goodridge vs. Lane, &c.
100—Macy, &c., vs. Lane, &c.
102—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
104—Healy vs. Healy.
129—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.
131—Mann vs. Willoughby.
146—Gill vs. Guardian Sav. Inst.

Nos.
147—Matter of the Receivership of Guardian Sav. Inst.
163—Humphreys vs. Hartt.
166—Burchill vs. Voorhis, &c.
178—Osgood vs. Arnold.
181—Weiss vs. Hecke, &c.
186—Gage vs. Knapp.
188—Anthony vs. Day.
190—Carr vs. Tuthill, &c.
191—Brown vs. Keyes, &c.
198—Coe, &c., vs. N. J. Mid. R. R. Co.
206—Barstow vs. Sniffin.
215—Pam, &c., vs. Vilmar.
225—Salmon, Ex'r, &c., vs. Leonard.
228—Jefferson Car Co. vs. Erie R. R. Co., &c.
236—N. Y. Dispensary vs. Green, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
21—Vose vs. Cowdrey et al.
25—Hoffman vs. Wetmore et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.
472—Bents vs. Thurber et al.
536—Levy et al. vs. Merrill.
275—Devlin et al. vs. Globe Mut. Life Ins. Co.
338—Pond's Extract Co. vs. Humphreys S. H. Medicine Co.
183—Crow et al. vs. Carpenter et al.
486—Shea vs. Shea.
481—Fagan vs. Jardine et al.
525—Post et al. vs. Bernheimer.
431—Feldman vs. Lindow.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
271—Morton vs. Walker et al.
491—Muller vs. Weidman et al.
464—Lyon vs. Corneau et al.
182—Delaney vs. Maloney.
348—Enke vs. Job.
149—Sink, Admin., &c., vs. Sink.
362—Van Ranst vs. N. Y. Col. of Vet. Surg.
541—Gedney vs. Funnell et al.

Nos.
478—Powers vs. Smith et al.
424—Bates, Jr., vs. McGown et al.
417—Sturges, Admin., vs. Drew et al.
471—Hotchkiss vs. Burbank et al.
507—Taylor et al. vs. Suckow, &c.
537—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith et al.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
403—Malcolm vs. Evans, &c.
93—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
121—Knight, &c., vs. Ott et al.
266—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.
328—McGovern vs. Daly et al.
490—Hicks et al. vs. Price et al.
545—Beckhardt vs. Chase et al.
546—Not vs. Carroll.
153—Beringer vs. Schaefer.
413—Kenworthy vs. Phyfe et al.
487—Harrison vs. Webb et al.
532—Jessurun vs. Kienzle et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
794—Clemisher vs. Schuyler.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.
2802—Levy vs. Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Company.
898—O'Brien, Pl'ff, &c., vs. Sixth Nat. Bank.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1394—Kierstead vs. O'Brien
1128—Viele, by Guardian, vs. Darling et al.
846—Viele vs. Darling et al.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
992—Germania Bank vs. Schafer et al.
2994—McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
3028—Same vs. Same.
3053—Same vs. Same.
3154—Fontana vs. The Mayor, &c.
2228—Bryan vs. Comstock.
768½—Tyng vs. Sewall.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Echert et al.
1562—Poillon vs. Smith et al.
1554—Salmon, Ex'r, &c., vs. Leonard et al.
2618—Scott, Adm'r, &c., vs. N.Y., N.H. & H.R.R. Co
1248—Cleary vs. Cole et al.
2338—Kellmu, Ex'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1468—Robbe et al. vs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
2952—Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.
1454—Haer vs. Williamson.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
983—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Namee.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.
949—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
69—Gray vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
1133—Ashbots vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bank.
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
791½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.
1247—Sun Print. and Pub. Association vs. Tribune Association.
1151—Durfo, survivor, vs. Jordan, Impleaded.
3185—Du Pasquier, Trustee, vs. Squire.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin, &c.
689—Keegan et al. vs. Smith et al.

Nos.
1359—Poillon, survivor, vs. Volkening et al.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2788—The People, &c., ex rel. Floyd vs. Conklin.
3115—The People, &c., ex rel. Banta vs. Kent.
3116—The People, &c., ex rel. Banta vs. Kneissel.
1393—Kierstead vs. Hemings.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
1661—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al.
2429—Metropolitan G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1775—Mer. and Manuf's. Bank vs. Wheeler.
1777—Same vs. Same.
2819—Kelly vs. Boarey.
2981—Taylor, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. Cen. and H. R. R. R. Co.
21½—De Salusse vs. Long Island R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
8—Walling vs. The Mayor, &c.
1—McDonald vs. Frazee et al.
2—Davidson vs. Butler.
Law and Fact.
42—Elverson vs. Vanderpoel.
30—Pollock et al. vs. Smith.
47—Blackwell et al. vs. Boshen.
48—Blackwell et al. vs. Brinkman.
49—Smith vs. Toner et al.
6—Parker vs. Harrison.
21—Crosby vs. Watts.

Nos.
25—Gouter vs. Wilbur.
32—Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.
50—Clegg vs. Hamel et al.
31—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.
51—Harrigan vs. Regan.
35—Morgan vs. Davenport R'way Con. Co.
54—May vs. Crofutt.
46—Pursell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.
55—Shetten et al. vs. Jacobs.
24—Falk et al vs. Klein.
40—Rousseau vs. Isaac.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Same Calendar as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
1126—Jones vs. Branigan.
1890—Kirchner vs. The Mayor, &c.
734—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.
404—Hernberg vs. Ismay.

Nos.
1164—Strong et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al.
762—Moore et al vs. Belloni, Jr.
996—Milbn et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1096—Glauberg vs. Farley et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Case on. No Day Calendar.

MARINE COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
4146—Doensch et al. vs. Frost.
2360—Myers vs. Johnson.
3028—Modicus vs. Ætna Ins. Co. of Hartford.
4027—Schmitt et al. vs. Oberhiser.
3110—Erhlich vs. Schwartz.
965—Cohen vs. Hickling.
3011—Arnold et al. vs. Beerlitz.

Nos.
3101—Hochstetter vs. Laux et al.
2255—McEntyre vs. Ing.
2164—French vs. Hollies.
3113—Arnold vs. Joseph.
3118—Adams vs. Bloomfield.
3120—Debenvais vs. King.
3122—McHenry vs. Higgins.
3123—Winans vs. Clark.

MARINE COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2500—De Forest et al. vs. Tutt.
4008—Jessnen vs. Hernstein.
2469—Devlin vs. Pupke et al.
786—Degits vs. Holland.
1290—Udall vs. Schauck.
2537—Koop vs. Holland.
2487—Clarkson et al. vs. Kitsell.
2488—Stroaon et al. vs. Atkins.
4093—Haase vs. Himmer.
2862—Brown vs. Thurber et al.

Nos.
1963—Burkhart vs. Hartog.
2279—Morris vs. Hughes.
4773—Milbank et al. vs. McDonough.
4198—Monks vs. Miller.
4343—Scofield vs. Ferguson, Impleaded.
4404—Downs vs. Brown et al.
4436—Anthony vs. Tyng.
958—Butler vs. St. John.
977—Wenier vs. Steig.
2282—Kelly vs. Underhill.
2334—Daly vs. Ryan.
2839—Venable vs. Richey et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
4016—Hanker vs. Turno.
4482—Steichelman vs. Geoghegan et al.
2620—Brainerd vs. Cunningham.
3014—Witmark vs. Siebert.
3900—Grosse vs. Lissner.
4348—Nooney vs. Pentland.
4472—Bradbury et al. vs. Bellows.
4473—Atchinson et al. vs. Bellows.

Nos.
4273—Cooke et al. vs. Edsall.
3805—Lecombe vs. Griswold et al.
3012—Atlantic D. Co. vs. Cummings.
3077—Peisel vs. Rybey.
4379—Spine vs. Appleton.
3974—Bradley et al. vs. Schermerhorn.
4217—Schiff et al. vs. Harris et al.
4444—Calenbery et al. vs. Falk.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
2014—Wier vs. Olzioski.
2855—Van Beuren et al. vs. Deering.
63—Lynch vs. Tobias.
2835—Stilson vs. Davenport et al.
4394—Roberts et al. vs. Moll.
4397—Conyngham et al. vs. Chase, impleaded.
4421—Whitney vs. McCrystal.
4422—Whitney vs. Loftus.
4441—Duparquet et al vs. Ottenheimer.
4443—Duparquet vs. Jost et al.
4456—Sevin et al. vs. Sauerbier.
2401—Powers vs. Phelan.
2400—Kenworthy et al. vs. McCarthy.

Nos.
2473—Hayward vs. Hernstein.
3119—Close vs. Boyd.
2934—Pruyle vs. Wechsler et al.
2778—Baldwin vs. Seymore.
1680—Murlies et al. vs. Knelles et al.
2933—Phelan vs. Coonen.
2857—Wehrlin et al. vs. Schmutz.
1143—Murphy vs. O'Connell.
2960—Conner vs. Black.
2967—Dittenhoefer et al. vs. Cohen.
2978—Klappert et al. vs. Oesterreicher et al.
4493—Beglan vs. Sweeny.
2894—Birdsall vs. Alder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Patrick Vaughan, grand larceny, (continued.)
Charles Sloan, robbery.
John Downing, robbery.
John Lyon, burglary.
Stephen Gemelin, burglary.
James Wilson, burglary.
James Kiernan, felonious assault and battery.
James Smith, felonious assault and battery.

Morris Bruck, felonious assault and battery.
James Hogan, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick H. Spellman, felonious assault and battery.
Mary Bossuet, grand larceny.
George Hensell, forgery.
John Reilly, cruelty to animals.
Ferdinand Goebel, assault.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—In the Court of Appeals, Wednesday, June 23, 1875:

No. 54.—*Merrick Ogden, appellant, vs. Rufus H. Jennings et al., respondents.*—Argued by James E. Dewey, of counsel for appellant, and by M. Goodrich for respondents.

No. 58.—*John Fowler, respondent, vs. Irvine H. Palmer, appellant.*—Argued by H. Ballard, of counsel for appellant, and by R. H. Duell for respondent.

No. 89.—*Angelina G. Wicks, appellant, vs. Walter T. Hatch et. al., respondents.*—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by S. P. Nash for respondents.

No. 84.—*Peter C. Provost, appellant, vs. William H. Coligor et al., respondents.*—Argued by John Townsend, of counsel for appellant, and by P. V. R. Stanton for respondents.

Proclamation made and court adjourned till Thursday, June 24.

EXAMINATION OF SEIZED BOOKS.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The United States authorities this morning commenced the examination of the distiller's books seized yesterday. Those of the Lake Shore Distillery Company were gone through with, but nothing detrimental to the company was discovered.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

CLASS DAY AT DARTMOUTH.

EXERCISES IN THE CHURCH AND PARK—SOMETHING ABOUT THE CLASS—THE CHANDLER SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT—ORATORICAL PRIZES—CHANGE IN THE COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HANOVER, N. H., Tuesday, June 22, 1875.

The exercises of Class Day did not draw nearly as large an audience as usual, though the day was as fine as could be desired. There seem to be fewer people in town than the Commencement season usually brings. This is largely due to the small graduating class. The Class of '75 is the smallest Dartmouth has sent out for several years. This must be ascribed to special causes, and not taken as a sign of waning. The classes following it are all fully up to the average in numbers. Of the 47 graduates, classical, New-England furnishes 35, New-York 2, the West 7, the South 2, and South America 1. Of those from New-England, New-Hampshire furnishes 18, Vermont 8, Maine and Massachusetts 4 each, and Rhode Island 1. About one-half the class, or perhaps more, intend to study law. The programme of the day was as follows, Mr. Henry W. Stevens, of Concord, being Class Marshal:

Introductory address.................Theodore S. Slafter
Oration.................Jarvis Dinsmoor
Poem.................Samuel B. Wiggin
Address to the Class.................Lucian S. Tilton
Address to the undergraduates.................William J. Noyes
Address to the President.................Quincy A. Myers

These exercises were in the college church, but the Class and its audience now adjourned to the "Freshman Gallows" where the remaining parts were enjoyed as follows:

Chronicles.................Clark D. Barrows
Prophecies.................Charles H. Burleigh

The Class ode, written by G. A. Butler, of Dempster, N. H., was then sung, and the farewell pipe smoked, and the address at the Pine was delivered by John C. Proctor.

Music was interspersed throughout the outdoor and indoor exercises by Hough's Band, of Lebanon. The subject of the oration was "The Ideal Leader," and some essentials of such a character were strongly treated, with numerous illustrations of men whom history records as possessing such essentials. The poem chose a historical theme, and was delivered with clearness and vigor. The different addresses were much as usual, that at the Old Pine being particularly appropriate. The Chronicles called out many a laugh, and not a few blushes of discomfiture as incident after incident of private college life were revealed, some, no doubt, true, others, possibly, "facts founded on fiction." The prophet predicted a varied future, none of it too flattering.

THE CHANDLER SCIENTIFIC GRADUATES.

This evening the exercises of the class graduating in the Chandler Department took place, though the diplomas will not be awarded until Thursday. The speakers and their subjects were as follows:

Prayer.
"War Songs of Germany"—Clarence Edgar Carr, Andover.
"The Practical Utility of Mathematical Studies"—Henry Arnold Brooks, Acworth.
"Climate as Affecting Man"—Charles Morris Cone, Hartford, Vt.
"Architecture as an Index of Civilization"—Charles Alonzo Rich, West Lebanon.
"Some Considerations on the Utility of Iron"—John Vose Hazen, Atkinson.

The competition for the Clarke and Lockwood Oratorical prizes Monday evening was favored with an unusually large attendance. Indeed, a much greater interest was attached to it this year than heretofore.

The old Lockwood fund furnished two prizes of $20 each and two of $10 to the Junior and Sophomore classes in the Academic Department. The Clarke prizes are those recently offered by Mr. John B. Clarke, of Manchester. These are $40, $30, $20, and $10. To compete for these sixteen speakers are selected, two from each class in both Academic and Scientific Departments, one-half appointed by the classes, and the other by the Faculty. These prizes are united for competition. The prizes were awarded as follows: First to Arthur E. Clarke, of Manchester—a son of the founder of the prize-fund—of the Senior Class Scientific. Second to O. P. Maxson, of Waukegan, Ill., of the Freshman Class. Third to W. S. Forrest, of Fond du Lac, Wis., of the Senior Class. Fourth to G. W. Bartlett, of Portsmouth, Third Class Scientific.

A change is to be made in the college magazine, commencing with the first Fall number. The *Dartmouth*, which has heretofore been issued as a monthly magazine, is to be transformed into a weekly, similar in form to the *Anvil*, though smaller. The plan meets some opposition from the Faculty, possibly on account of the *Anvil's* evanescent career. The price remaining unchanged, the amount of reading matter will be over twice as much as heretofore.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE COLLEGE PROPERTY—CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE WEEK—LIST OF GRADUATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, June 23, 1875.

The June exercises at Vassar College closed to-day with the Commencement proper. During the Trustees' meeting yesterday, important statistical information was given relative to the college property. The building covers nine-tenths of an acre of ground, the entire grounds being composed of 205 acres, including a park of seventy acres, and four miles of drives and walks. The length of the college building is 474 feet, the depth of the centre building being 189 feet, and the wings each 165 feet. The flooring covers an area of 4¾ acres, and the building contains 23½ miles of steam and gas pipes. It contains also 553 rooms, 247 being lodging-rooms, and 102 parlors. There are also 4 Professors' rooms, each containing 10 rooms, a chemical laboratory of 4 rooms, and library, 3 rooms.

The building cost $376,000, and the furniture and fixtures in it $161,000. The observatory cost $17,000; the museum and gymnasium, $73,150; boiler and gas house, $51,500; gate lodge, $8,000; farm, $42,000; laundry building, $13,600, and horse railroad, $9,000. The entire cost of everything foots up $750,100.

Fully 1,000 people attended the Commencement exercises to-day, literally packing the chapel. The weather was intensely hot, and therefore the exercises were not as enjoyable as they otherwise would have been. The following was the programme:

Organ Voluntary.
Prayer.
"Oratorio Salutatoria,"
Frances Goldsmith Swift, Poughkeepsie
"The Independence of Church and State,"
Florence Curry Wheat, Leavenworth, Kan.
"The Achievements of Theoretical Chemistry."
Mary Frances Buffington, Kittanning, Penn.
First Movement from Symphony in C Major—Beethoven.
Misses Loverin, Hollister, Pease, Chamberlain
"Der Vaticanismus ein Feind des Fortschritts und der Freiheit,".. Lucy Wright Kellogg, Waterbury, Conn.
"The Sciences Superior to the Fine Arts in their Influence on Progress,"
Kate Louise Maltby, Waterbury, Conn.
"The Fine Arts Superior to the Sciences in their Influence on Progress".. Kate McBain, Toledo, Ohio
Duet—"As it Fell upon a Day"—Bishop.
Misses Kellogg and Buffington
"The Æsthetics of Astronomy."
Alice Hettie Lowrie, Fort Wayne, Ind.
"The Theory of Reform."
Alice Lydia Graham, Canton, Ill.
"Agassiz and Darwin".....Kate Roberts, Boston, Mass.
The Valedictory Address.
Florence Clinton Perkins, Cooperstown
Andante and allegro, from "Sonata Appassionata," opus 57—Beethoven.................Miss McBain
The Conferring of Degrees.
Doxology.

The prayer was made by President Robinson, of Brown University. The gems of the programme were, first, the valedictory, and then the discussion upon the superiority of science over the fine arts or the fine arts over science. After the conferring of the degrees, the guests were invited to dinner in the college dining-room, and before 8 P. M. nearly all of the pupils had left for home. The following is a list of the graduating class:

Nannie Alston,
Susannah Chase Barton,
Margaret Wylie Bell,
Olivia Bigelow,
Mary Frances Buffington,
Emma Julia Chamberlain,
Emma Kirkland Clark,
Minerva Augusta Clement,
Lucia Haskell Connor,
Ada Bertha Cummings,
Annie Maria Dickerman,
Eliza Dougherty,
Adelaide Eliza Foster,
Jennie Augusta Gouldy,
Alice Lydia Graham,
Emma Bidwell Hollister,
Sarah Jane Kelley,
Lucy Wright Kellogg,
Lillie Lewis,
Clifford Fontaine Loverin,
Alice Hettie Lowrie,
Katharine Tichenor Lyman,
Harriet Elizabeth Lyon,
Kate McBain,
Kate Louise Maltby,
Mary Wilkinson Millard,
Alice Maud Mitchell,
Julia Maria Pease,
Florence Clinton Perkins,
Lillian Eliza Prudden,
Emma Adelia Rice,
Kate Roberts,
Elizabeth Dorothy Savage,
Lucy Sellers,
Annie Judson Shepard,
Nancy Warner Skinner,
Frances Goldsmith Swift,
Sarah Whiting Talcott,
Eva March Tappan,
Mary Barter Taylor,
Florence Curry Wheat,
Cornelia Florence White.

Among the visitors to-day were ex-Gov. Pease, of Texas, and Gen. Terry, of Fort Fisher fame.

UNION COLLEGE.

ALUMNI DAY—LARGE ATTENDANCE OF OLD GRADUATES—THE REGULAR COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—THE PRIZES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, June 23, 1875.

Alumni Day at Union is rapidly becoming the most interesting occasion of Commencement Week, as was shown by the large attendance to-day. The early morning was ushered in by a meeting of Phi Beta Kappa, at which which it was resolved to celebrate the centennial next year with more than usual vigor. At 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday the chapel was thrown open and soon filled with the returning sons of Union. Hon. Henry R. Pierson presided, while Judge Earl, of the Commission of Appeals, ex-Gov. Hoffman, and many other distinguished gentlemen were in the audience. After the President's address the order of business gave an opportunity for several reports from Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, and others, when Prof. William Wells, of the Faculty, was called on to give an account of his labor during the last year among the Alumni. He reported the formation of many new associations throughout the country, and announced an addition to the general fund of some $40,000 from the will of Dr. John McClelland, of New-York City, as well as liberal and encouraging prospects from other sources.

The body then proceeded to the election of one Trustee to represent the Alumni in the Board of Trustees, when the choice fell on Silas B. Brownell, Esq., of New-York City, for the term of four years. The Board of Trustees were then announced, and came in, greeting the assembled Alumni by an address from Judge Allen, of the Court of Appeals, and President Potter, on the part of the college. The fraternization on the part of the two bodies was very cordial, and was continued at the banquet by the appearance of the Board of Trustees at the Alumni dinner in the gymnasium hall. A very generous entertainment was here given to several hundreds. An appeal was made for the boating interests of the college, and was largely responded to on the part of the visitors. Ex-Gov. Hoffman, Judge Earl, Judge Meredith, of Williamsport, Penn., and others responded to toasts, which kept the large company in remarkably good humor till the call was given to adjourn to attend the Class Day exercises in the grove. These were honored by the attendance of a large company of ladies, to say nothing of the "boys of Union," old and young. Mr. Truman Weed delivered a classical oration, Mr. Van De Bogart the poem, Mr. S. D. Jewell the history, Mr. L. Oppenheim the prophecy, and Mr. H. V. V. Raymond the address.

The departing Seniors then smoked the pipe of peace, sang some of the college songs, and bid adieu all around to each other as college boys.

And still the day's work was not done. The Kappa Alpha Society, founded fifty years ago at Union College, had resolved to commemorate this occasion by the laying of the corner-stone of a new and beautiful society hall on the college grounds. The notable figure on this occasion was the famous "Old Probabilities," Gen. Myer, who came on to inspect the Dudley Observatory, now an observing signal station, and a part of the Union University, and also to attend this interesting occasion of his society. And thus the day wore on into the night, which brought its numerous class reunions and social exercises of the men who were once the "boys of Union."

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Commencement proper was ushered in by the usual procession, and was greeted by a large and fashionable audience of those taking a special interest in the proceedings.

Fair weather, and a crowd of youth and beauty, followed in the wake of the long procession of learned and dignified men as they filed in the church and filled the reserved seats. Among them were Hon. C. C. Nott, of Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.; Right Rev. Bishop Doane, Hon. Martin I. Townsend, Regent of University, Judge Campbell, of Cherry Valley; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Henry R. Pierson, Hon. J. Pratt; Hon. Platt Potter; Gen. Albert Myer, Chief of the Signal Service Bureau; Hon. Charles Tracy, and Silas B. Brownell, Esq., New-York.

The custom of Union College of late has been to bring but few of the class on the stage, and give a portion of the time to the Chancellor's oration, in accordance with which the following was the programme for the class:

Latin oration.................Louis Oppenheim, Schenectady
German oration,
John Lawrence Schoolcraft, Schenectady
"The Source and Force of Law,"
Nicholas Van Vranken Franchot, Schenectady
"The Mission of Bismarck,"
Stanley Day Jewell, Catskill
"The Unseen".................Truman Weed, Schenectady
"Chivalry".................Charles Baker King, Pulaski
"The Saracens".....John Guilan Lansing, Cairo, Egypt
"The Influence of Universities,"
John Veeder, Rotterdam
No Subject,
Andrew Van Vranken Raymond, Schenectady

The speaking showed that the young men had made a fair start toward a practical life.

Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., a graduate of fifty years ago, then delivered an address, of which the following is the opening:

His subject was, "The Forces of Education in Modern Society." In opening he alluded to his entrance into college, and to the administration of President Nott, and, in the close of his opening sentence, to his brother, the late Bishop Alonzo Potter, a former Vice President of the college, and to the present President, as follows: "Fifty years ago there stood forth upon the stage of Union College, Schenectady, a youthful student just entering upon his Senior year, privileged to celebrate his elevation (to the crowning dignity of the undergraduate) in a Junior oration. A year later he reappeared upon the same stage, appointed, along with a goodly company of associates, to do his little best in a Senior oration. And then, having received the usual testimonials, and having spoken many a parting word, the time came to take leave of his Fair Mother and of those pleasant scenes so tenderly associated with former years of eager study and reading and bright social enjoyment—years which he now looks back upon as among the happiest and most profitable of his life. Fifty years fly quickly past, and the youthful student returns an old man, bearing about him sad traces—many without, far more within—of half a century of labor and care. He returns to look upon the graves of children, and their tender, devoted mother—changed himself, changed in all things save in his affections, in his attachment to friends, in his love of books and good learning, in his tender, revering regard for the old college—changed himself, he beholds change everywhere around him; and here in this assembly he gazes now upon the living before him, some known, many unknown, and now with a kind of second-sight upon forms revered, beloved, disclosed only to the vision of age.

The following prizes were then announced:

Ingham—John G. Lansing.
Sophomores—Prize Speaking, 1st, F. F. Bassett; 2d, J. A. Smith.
Juniors—1st, J. W. Doremus; 2d, Homer Green.
Rhetorical Prize Essay—John L. Lansing.
Warner Prize—John Veeder.
Blatchford Prize Medals for Excellence on the Commencement stage—1st, Charles Baker King; 2d, John W. Lansing.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Master of Arts.—Diedrich Willers, Jr., Secretary of State, Albany; Prof. Dickson, Scranton, Penn.

Doctor of Philosophy.—Albert J. Myer, Chief of Signal Service Bureau, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Samuel D. Tillman, Acting Secretary American Institute; Rev. Charles G. Gilliat, Lockport; Prof. J. Wilson, Newark, N. Y.

Doctor of Divinity.—Dwight Bartlett, Albany; Rev. Clark Seely, North Hampton; Rev. Livingston Reese, Albany.

Doctor of Laws.—David Murray, New-Jersey, Counselor Department of Education, Japan; Rev. Dr. J. Trumbull Backus, Moderator of First Presbyterian Assembly after reunion.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

THE GRADUATING EXERCISES—HONORS AND PRIZES—OFFICERS OF THE ALUMNI—ADDRESS IN JAPANESE—LIST OF HONORARY DEGREES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,
Wednesday, June 23, 1875.

To-day has been, as to weather, the most miserable of days, with frequent showers and overpowering heat; but otherwise Rutgers' Commencement has passed off in admirable style. The following is the list of speakers and their subjects, and the exercises were abundantly varied with music:

John H. Salisbury, Catskill, N. Y., Latin Salutatory.

C. L. D. Washburn, Jersey City, English Salutatory.

J. Preston Searle, Wyckoff, Philosophical Oration.

H. A. Hendrickson, Queens, N. Y., Scientific Oration.

Robert Barr, Paterson, "Truth its Own Vindicator."

James G. Sutphen, Millstone, "The Oratory of Cicero."

Arthur L. Titsworth, Plainfield, "Invisible Forces."

Ichy Zo Hattori, Japan, "Sinpo-no Junjo."

Oliver H. Walser, New-Brighton, N. Y., "Japan in the Nineteenth Century, and Russia under Peter the Great."

Philetus T. Peckham, East Greenbush, N. Y., "Originality."

B. V. D. Wyckoff, Middlebush, "The Cross of European Warfare."

W. F. Anderson, East Greenbush, N. Y., "Womanhood in Shakespeare."

Jacob E. Ward, Madison, "Oliver Cromwell."

W. P. Watson, Warrensburgh, N. Y., "Maximilian I."

James Kemlo, Brooklyn, N. Y., "The Heroism of Eloquence."

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

George S. Duryee, Newark, N. J., Master's Oration.

John H. Salisbury, Catskill, N. Y., Valedictory.

The committee decided that the best speaker was J. H. Salisbury, and he is, therefore, appointed Master's Orator for 1878.

The speech which attracted most attention was that in Japanese by Mr. Ichy Zo Hattori. Although in a foreign tongue, he could almost be understood by his expressive gestures and inflections. He received thunders of applause and many beautiful floral gifts. The following is a literal translation of the latter part of his oration:

"My countrymen who stand here to-day, I stand now before this assembly of American friends. I entertain them with my own language; but as to them what I utter are so many sounds without meaning, and to you all are unintelligible, I may be justified in addressing you on this occasion, and I have the ambition common with 30,000,000 of people at home, to have our nation lifted on the level of all the civilized world in a day. We are ready to sacrifice our self interests for the general welfare of our country. But, gentlemen, there is an order in progress—a natural order which no human power can destroy or disarrange. The nation destitute of pure religion and inductive science, oppressed by despotism for centuries, cannot change her condition in the course of a day. The seedling of a plant must have a sufficient nourishment to grow into a tree. She (Japan) must accumulate her internal strength before she is able to play a part in this grand drama of human history. Let us be calm but firm in our purpose, and hasten slowly on the natural order of progress, and say to the world: 'Wait till we finish, and then give us a verdict.' "

The following prizes were distributed, and it was announced that hereafter there would be a Junior prize for the best examination on an assigned book of metaphysics, Revs. F. F. and P. Q. Wilson, sons of Rev. William Wilson, having founded it as the William Wilson prize:

SENIOR PRIZES.

Brodhead prize for classics, Thomas D. Swift.
Suydam prize for natural science, John H. Ackerman.
Suydam prize for composition, W. F. Anderson.
Bradley prize for mathematics, W. F. Anderson.
Van Doren prize for missions, H. A. Hendrickson.
Cook prize for mineralogy, Robert A. Meeker.
Appleton prize for moral philosophy, John H. Salisbury.
Bowser prize for best engineering thesis, H. V. Buttler, A. L. Titsworth.
Prize for best chemical thesis, Ichy Zo Hattori.

JUNIOR PRIZE.

Doolittle prize for composition, Henry M. Cox.

SOPHOMORE PRIZES.

Myron W. Smith prize for declamation, (first,) Henry Veghte.
Myron W. Smith prize for declamation, (second,) E. A. Holdridge.
Peter Spader prize, (first,) in modern history, W. M. Stillman.
Peter Spader prize, (second,) in modern history, H. M. T. Beekman

FRESHMAN PRIZE.

Tunis Quick prize for grammar and spelling, Harry M. Orne.

The following degrees were given:

Bachelor of Arts—John Haring Ackerman, Philetus Theodore Peckman, William Frederick Anderson, William Hall Quick, Robert Barr, John H. Salisbury, Eam Mayhew Garton, John Preston Searle, Howard Gillespy, James G. Sutphen, Walter Timothy Griffin, Thomas Delano Swift, Hendrick A. Hendrickson, Oliver Harris Walser, James Kemlo, William Perry Watson, Walter Kip, William Henry H. Way, Louis John Lockwood, Ransford Wells, Jr., William Augustus Newell, Jr., George Morris Williamson, Benjamin Van Doren Wyckoff.

Bachelor of Sciences.—Howard Voorhees Buttler, Robert Anderson Meeker, Gansevoort V. V. Cortelyou, Arthur L. Titsworth, Ichy Zo Hattori, Frank Van Wyck, Henry Latimer Janeway, Jr., Jacob Ewing Ward, Peter A. Montfort, Charles L. D. Washburn.

The members of the Class of '72 then received the degrees in course of Masters of Arts or Masters of Societies.

The following honorary degrees were then conferred:

A. M.—Marcellus Oakely, Jamesburg; Maj. Marshall H. Bright, managing editor of the *Christian at Work*, New-York.

D. D.—Prof. Henry C. Cameron, of Nassau Hall, Princeton; Rev. William Cornell, Somerville.

LL. D.—Theodore R. Westbrook, of Kingston, N. Y., (Judge Supreme Court;) Chancellor Theodore Runyon, of Newark.

The Alumni Association held its adjourned meeting this morning and elected the following list of officers:

President—George W. Coakley, LL. D., Class of '36.
Vice Presidents—Hon. Charles H. Voorhis, Class of '52; Hon. John Hopper, Class of '33; Cornelius Esselstyn, Esq., Class of '52; Edward S. Vail, Class of '39.
Secretary—Robert Adrain, Esq., Class of '73.
Treasurer—Henry R. Baldwin, M. D., Class of '49.
Biographer—David Cole, D. D., Class of '42.

Nominations were then made for orator for next year, and after a second ballot, Cornelius Esselstyn, of Hudson, was chosen Primarius, and Rev. Dr. John Steele, of Paterson, Secundus.

The following committee was then appointed:

Permanent Chairman of Standing Committee—Dr. Rush Van Dyke.

Standing Committee—Hon. G. B. Adrain, Class of '33; John L. Lee, D. D., Class of '41; W. Hardenbergh, Esq., Class of '44; James L. Hasbrouck, Esq., Class of '44; Hon. R. L. Latremore, Class of '44; J. Elmer Stout, Class of '50; Josephus D. Krum, D. D., Class of '58; Hon. Jonathan Dixon, Class of '59; D. R. Boice, Class of '56; H. L. Janeway, Class of '74; A. K. Cogswell, Class of '59; I. Van Wagener, Class of '45.

The President of the association, Alexander Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, was to-day made a Trustee, as was also Health Officer S. O. Vanderpoel, of New-York.

Dr. Krum wishes it to be explained that his resolution yesterday in the association concerning the relations of Trustees to Alumni, was only intended to provide for the election of four Trustees by the Alumni, and this course the Conference Committee I alluded to yesterday has resolved to recommend next year.

To-night the President is holding a levee at his house, with the graduating classes as invited guests.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

THE ALUMNI LITERARY MEETING—ADDRESS BY REV. DR. REID—PRESIDENT HAVEN'S BACCALAUREATE—CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, June 23, 1875.

The Alumni literary meeting was held in the college chapel Tuesday evening. The exercises were opened by music and prayer, when the poet, Mr. M. M. Merrill, of Buffalo, was introduced. He spoke of the happy gathering of mother and children, and the pleasant associations connected with their *alma mater*. The poem abounded in beautiful thoughts and metaphors, and was well received by the audience. The President of the Alumni Association, Mr. Underhill, made a few very pertinent remarks concerning the relation of the Alumni of Genesee College to Syracuse University. The orator, Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, of New-York, was then introduced. He at once gained the attention of the audience, which he kept during his entire speech. The leading idea in the oration was the nature of truth, the way to find, use, teach it, &c. At the close of the exercises the Alumni repaired to the Vanderbilt House, to enjoy the festivities of a banquet and reunion.

At 3 P. M. on Wednesday the Commencement exercises were held in the Wieting Opera-house. After introductory exercises the Chancellor, Rev. Dr. Haven, delivered the Baccalaureate Address. He took for his theme "The Signs of the Times." His address closed with the following ringing words:

"Sneer at it as we may, it is the manifest destiny of this age to accomplish a great work; and no age has ever stamped the world that has not been inspired with the same promise—while blank, stagnant, retrograding, putrefying times, as well as just such men, have been destitute of the bright eye, the elastic step, the buoyant hope. Full of this conviction, young men, I have not striven on this occasion to regale your ears with high-sounding metaphors and world-startling conceits. No! Such puerilities are fitted for a useless age. Anagrams, acrostics, strange combinations of syllables and letters, that spell the same backward as forward, and make equally good and equally nonsense both ways—such things were becoming the dark ages which produced the most of them! The taming of mice, and teaching dogs to spell, the black art of the conjuror, harnessing fleas, and constructing steam engines no larger than a lady's thimble, all are very appropriate for prisoners, monks, and simpletons in human form; the stringing together of pretty tropes, and strange expressions, in what are called splendid speeches, is not a whit more dignified nor useless. The gift of speech is divine. Be it yours and mine to think and speak and act as God demands in this our time. Be it ours to prognosticate, and to expect, and to toil for the time when brothers shall hate and oppress each other no more, and when the supreme wisdom of Christ shall govern every man; and if this hope of ours be a delusion, still the world will bless us, and we the world, and the earth will afford us honorable graves."

Conferring of degrees followed the address. Senior orations have been abolished, and theses are written in their stead. These are not read, but preserved in the library of the institution. The following were the candidates for degrees:

For the Degree of A. B.—Libbie L. Arnold, Syracuse; Alpha R. Beal, Northville, Mich.; Milton D. Buck, Onondaga Valley; Judson B. Coit, Central Square; Chester A. Congdon, Ovid; James M. Gilbert, Syracuse; E. Watson Goodier, Cedar Lake; Charles D. Lathrop, Fulton; E'tas S. Osborn, Ellenville; John C. Nichols, Monroe; Hiram L. Peet, St. Louis, Mo.; William H. Stewart, Honeyoe Falls; Melville J. Wells, Cazenovia; Nathaniel M. Wheeler, Sheldrake.

For the Degree of B. S.—Clara Bannister, Syracuse; H. Florence Chidester, Syracuse; William H. Dunlap, Syracuse; Kate E. Hogoboom, Syracuse; William A. Wood, Syracuse.

For the Degree of M. S.—George H. Baker, B. S., Boston, Mass.; Noyes K. Fowler, B. S., Kentland, Ind.; Henry C. Harris, B. S., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mary Z. Huntley, B. S., Rock Stream; Heman W. Morris, B. S., Rochester; John E. Weaver, B. S., New-York.

For the Degree of M. A.—Francis D. Blakeslee, B. A., East Greenwich, R. I.; Francis J. Cheeney, B. A. Dryden; John M. Dolph, B. A., Port Jervis; George H. Dryer, B. A. Springville; Elijah Horr, *(causa honoris,)* Oswego; Ross C. Houghton, *(causa honoris,)* Buffalo; Poland S. Keyser, B. A., East Greenwich, R. I.; Warren Mann, A. B., Potsdam; A. A. Phelps, M. A., Vineland; William H. Rogers, *(ad eundem,)* ———; Wilbur F. Steele, B. A., Raynham, Mass.

For the Degree of Ph. D.—James R. Jaques, M. A., Bloomington, Ill.; L. D. Watson, M. A., Olean.

For Degree of M. D.—Louisa L. Woodin, Mount Vernon. In February last eleven students received the degree of M. D.

For Degree of B. P. (Bachelor of Painting)—Mark M. Maycock, Buffalo.

Thus ended the fourth annual Commencement, and the audience dispersed to attend the Chancellor's levee in the evening.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE GRADUATING EXERCISES—CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

EMMETTSBURG, Md., June 23.—The Commencement exercises of Mount St. Mary's College were brought to a close to-day, in presence of a great throng of visitors from all parts of the country. In addition to the friends of the students, there were present of the Alumni Cardinal McCloskey, nine Archbishops and Bishops, and about sixty priests, and a like number of laymen. The exercises, according to the programme, were to begin at 8:30, but it was almost 10 when the students marched into the hall, to the music of their own band, followed by the procession of the Alumni, Bishops, Faculty, and the Cardinal, the latter accompanied by President McCloskey and the Roman Envoy. As the procession of the Alumni made its appearance at the entrance to the hall the whole assemblage rose and remained standing until the Cardinal took his seat. Behind his chair was placed a chaplet bearing the names of eighteen Archbishops and Bishops who have studied in Mount St. Mary's College. The exercises were promptly begun, and were continued to the close without fifteen minutes' recess. Eight young men made speeches.

The following degrees were conferred:

Doctor of Laws.—Hon. William Walsh, Member of Congress for the Sixth District of Maryland; Hon. Charles B. Roberts, Member of Congress for the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland; Charles William Hoffman, Washington, D. C.

Master of Arts.—Charles McCaughy, Baltimore; Daniel P. Ward, New-York City; John B. Head, Latrobe, Penn.; Alexander Porter Morse, Washington, D. C.; John F. Power, Chicago; Charles J. Gallagher, Brooklyn; Thomas Fitzgerald, Brooklyn; James P. McCafferty, Diocese of Mobile; Edward W. Dullea, Diocese of Brooklyn; Patrick Hayden, Diocese of Natchez; Edward M. Byrne, New-York City; Patrick Hickey, Tipperary, Ireland; Thomas M. Loughlin, Cortland, N. Y.; Rev. William P. Costigan.

Bachelor of Arts.—Richard J. Malone, Lancaster, Penn.; Alfred V. D. Watterson, Allegheny City, Penn.; Isaac H. Stauffer, New-Orleans; Joseph Kilpatrick, Brooklyn; Owen O'Brien, Jr., New-Haven, Conn.; James F. Tearney, Charlestown, West Va.; Romanus Mallingly, Mount Savage, Md.

The most pleasing part of the whole affair was the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Divinity and Law on Rev. John McCloskey, President of the College, by Cardinal McCloskey, which degree was bestowed by the Georgetown College, under the care of the Jesuit Fathers.

CLASS DAY AT THE COLLEGE OF NEW-YORK.

ENTERTAINING EXERCISES IN THE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

The Class Day exercises of the Class of '75, of the College of the City of New-York, were held yesterday in the chapel of the college, at Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street. The room was draped with national flags and streamers, and the single numerals, "75," stood upon a green cloth ground hanging behind the President's chair, on the rostrum. The two front rows of seats were occupied by the members of the class, thirty in all, and the body of the hall was filled by the friends, relatives, and guests of the class.

The exercises proper were prefaced by the performance of the overture to "Masaniello" by Eben's band, which was followed by the class song, "O, Loved Alma Mater! thine arms still around us," written by Mr. W. Larremore and sung by the class with stirring effect. At its close the class marched to their seats amid the plaudits of the assemblage, each member wearing a long white clay pipe in the buttonhole of his coat, and then followed the address of Mr. Crawford, President of the class. Selections from "Giroflé-Girofla" succeeded, and then Mr. George H. Adams was introduced as the class historian, and he read a very witty chronicle of the peculiarities of the class and its members, causing much merriment and frequent interruptions of applause.

After more music by the orchestra, Mr. Louis Werner delivered the class oration, which formed a striking contrast to the effort of Mr. Adams. Mr. Werner reviewed the past work of universities and the real mission of the modern scholar. His whole address was tinged with a gravity in strict accord with the importance of his theme.

Mr. A. Goldsmith then read the class poem.

Perhaps no feature of the entertaining programme of the day afforded so much amusement or elicited more laughter than the prophecies of Mr. Henry E. Jenkins. He hit off the peculiarities of each of his fellow-classmen, and foretold for them fates at once queer and easily traceable to something known to all of the class.

The exercises were terminated with the pipe ceremony. All the young men lit their long clay pipes, mounted the platform, and sang several of their choruses, and with this the exercises closed. At midnight the ivy was planted in the Campus, and to-day the Commencement exercises will occur.

COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

The annual Commencement exercises of the German Theological School in Newark will take place June 25 and 30 and July 1.

The Commencement exercises of the graduating class of Grammar School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove streets, will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Lawrenceville (N. J.) High School celebrates its sixty-fifth anniversary on July 1. Thirteen gentlemen, forming the Class of '75, will be graduated, and the Commencement exercises promise to be of unusual interest.

The closing exercises of the Class of '75 of Van Norman Institute, in East Sixty-first street, were held in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church yesterday. The programme consisted of poems and essays by the graduates, an address by Rev. William M. Taylor, and the conferring of diplomas. The school will reopen after the Summer vacation on Thursday, Sept. 23.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY SESSION OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Docks held their regular weekly session yesterday, Commissioner Wales presiding. A communication was received from the Hudson River Yacht Club requesting information respecting the use of the water-front at the foot of Seventieth street, North River, the owner of the land at that point having objected to the yachts of the club being anchored in the vicinity. The board having no jurisdiction in the matter, the communication was referred to the Harbor Master. The application of the proprietors of the steamboat Thomas P. Way for a berth for that vessel at the foot of Grand street was denied, in view of the probable re-engagement of the premises by the Grand Street Ferry Company. A petition from John Shea, claiming the value of his canal-boat wrecked at the foot of Seventy-ninth street, was laid over. The Treasurer of the department submitted a statement showing that during the week ending June 22 the disbursements amounted to $13 828 95, and the receipts from leases of docks and sales of old material $1,632 05. Messrs. Booth and Moller, representatives of the sugar refineries in West street, appeared before the board and made a verbal application for the appropriation of the bulkhead lying between the piers of the Guion and National Steam-ship Companies, for the exclusive use of the sugar refining interest on that side of the City. In making the application Mr. Booth said that notwithstanding the fact that the three refining firms in West street landed more merchandise than any of the steam-ship companies along the North River front, they were debarred by the latter from needful facilities. The application was favorably received by the board and referred to the Executive Committee for final action. A contract for furnishing 5,000 barrels of cement was awarded to John Gillespie at $3 45 per barrel.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED. PATTERNS with CLOTH MODELS now ready—"Yachting Suit," "The Resolute" for Ladies and Misses, "Sea-Shore," "Baltic," "Croquet," and "Don't Care" TOILETS. Very desirable for these days.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET-CLEANING Works, No. 148 East 50th st., near 3d av., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises.
R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKING.—BROADWAY STYLES AT forty per cent. less than Broadway prices. A. M. CALLAN, fashionable dress-maker, No. 155 East 30th st., between 3d and Lexington avs. No sign.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.
THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.
my13-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Janury, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.
je24-1aw6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-1aw6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Miss Sara Jewett, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Frank Hardenberg.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

Mr. BEACH closed his address for the plaintiff in the Beecher case yesterday, and it must be generally admitted that an abler speech has seldom been delivered in a court of justice. There were a great many subjects to be discussed, and they have been brought together by Mr. BEACH with wonderful clearness and precision. Whatever may be the decision of the jury, there can be no doubt that the counsel for the plaintiff have added much to their reputations by their management of the case. The cross-examination of Mr. BEECHER by Mr. FULLERTON will always rank as a great exhibition of legal skill and acumen, brought to bear upon a difficult witness. The counsel on the other side can scarcely be said to have won so much credit, and one of them in particular will come out of the trial permanently and seriously damaged. That a lawyer should receive confidential communications from one party to a cause under a solemn pledge not to act afterward for the other party, and that he should not only accept a retainer from that other side, but go into a witness-box and swear to the confidential communications he has held—if all this were deemed consistent with professional honor, the standard of honor at the Bar would be much lower than it ever has been in any other country, or in any other profession. Mr. TRACY was guilty of this conduct, and the severe judgment pronounced upon it yesterday by Mr. BEACH will be generally approved by honest lawyers and the public.

As a certified copy of the Husted Rapid Transit bill is not yet forthcoming, there has been no appointment of Commissioners for the purpose of determining the route for the local railroad already petitioned for. It is not likely, however, that there will be any further delay in this matter, and it is probable enough that we may have the names of the Commissioners this week. On the wisdom shown in their selection will largely depend the prospects of rapid transit in New-York. Their duties are too delicate and important to be intrusted to political hacks, or to men of no particular standing in the community. To get a ready response from capital to the appeal to invest in the stock of a local steam-railroad, the men who determine the route and fix upon the plans must be of acknowledged fitness for the work and of character sufficient to warrant implicit confidence in the impartiality of their decisions. Meanwhile, the Greenwich Street Elevated road has invited contracts for the extension of its track a mile and a quarter beyond Thirty-fourth street. The work has to be finished by October, and its completion will at once place the Forty-second street depot within easy reach of the City Hall, and bring Central Park within half an hour of the lower part of the City.

As the Independents of California are the only political organization of that stripe in the country with any pretensions worth mentioning, their platform and nominations will attract curiosity. The Independents decline to recognize any national issues, and they put forth a series of resolutions which substantially reaffirm previous utterances by the same party. That portion of the platform which refers to railroad affairs in California is a repetition of the declaration of the late Republican Convention concerning the same subject. The resolutions pledging the party to reform, reduction of public expenses, &c., will have but little effect in the State, where it is notorious that the Independents had the power to cut down expenditures, but increased them. Mr. JOHN BIDWELL, the nominee for Governor, is a worthy gentleman, who owns an enormous amount of land in the northern part of California.

Robberies in the public streets have been so frequent of late that the public will learn with much satisfaction that three of the thieves have been caught, and effectually disposed of by Recorder HACKETT. One of them was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, another to seven years, and the third to five years. We hope the ruffians who prowl about our streets at night for the purpose of committing highway robberies will take warning by the fate of their comrades. Recorder HACKETT has done more to weed out the criminal class than any other Judge in our time, and if he is often threatened with their vengeance, and is sometimes waylaid on his road home, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has earned the hearty thanks of the community by his fearless discharge of his duties.

An important concession has been made to the British Government by the King of Burmah, who has concluded not to fight. For a long period Great Britain has endeavored to open a trade route from India to China, passing through Burmah and across the western boundary of China. This has been prevented by the Burmese and Chinese, who, with Oriental indirectness, have waylaid the very expeditions which they pretended to favor. The latest outrage was the murder of Mr. MARGARY, who was an agent of the British-Indian Government, engaged with an expedition designed to explore the route from Burmah to Gunnan. This crime was made the occasion for remonstrances, which at one time threatened to end in war. The result is that parties sent over the route in future will be military columns whose movements will be made under formal permission of the lately belligerent King of Burmah.

AN INVITATION TO RUIN.

It has been reserved for one of the inflation organs "out West," and the only considerable one, so far as we remember, that professes to be Republican, to discover that the Democrats of Ohio have stolen a march on the Republicans. According to this authority, platforms are only intended to catch the popular attention, and afford no indication of what a party will do after an election. The Ohio Democratic resolutions, it assumes, are a mere ruse, but they nevertheless "touch the popular sympathy," and "the popular heart is right in discerning the wisdom of retaining in circulation every dollar of the greenback currency." These assertions are to be taken with many grains of allowance. To some extent political platforms are, it is true, only devices to win votes. But they are not wholly so. They are, in general, roughly-correct expressions of the opinions of the mass of a party. The Democrats would not have declared in favor of repudiation if they had not supposed that such a declaration would gain them votes; but, also, they would not have made such a declaration if they had had reason to suppose that it would cost them votes. The platform in Ohio, therefore, is not a "mere ruse." It is, to some extent, a ruse, but its chief importance lies in the fact that it represents the real views of the great body of Democrats in that State, and, doubtless, in some other States.

But when the few Republicans who favor inflation go beyond this interpretation of the Democratic resolutions, and declare that they have touched "the popular heart," and that the Republicans had better follow suit, they make what seems to us a grave mistake, and recommend not only a blunder, but worse. We do not believe, as a question of fact, that the majority of the American voters are in favor of such doctrines as are put out by the Ohio Democrats. We do not believe that, on a fair presentation of the case, the Democrats can carry Ohio on such doctrines. We know that they would not dare to announce them east of the Ohio border or north of Virginia, and that such an announcement would lose them Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and Connecticut.

It is a curious error to imagine that the "popular heart" wants to reopen the jaws of the Government printing-presses at this moment, and flood the country with greenbacks. There is no evidence of anything of the kind. The "popular heart" has no use for the greenbacks that are already out. It allows them to be heaped up in New-York until a large part of them cannot be lent at any price, and until none of them bring one-half the legal rate of interest. The same fact is to be observed at Chicago, which is reputed to be the home of inflation ideas, but which does not honor those ideas in practice.

But even if a majority of the voters of the country were for the time being deluded by the crazy notions of PENDLETON and EWING, it would not befit the Republican Party to seek favor by adopting those ideas. Our party has always been the guardian of the national honor. There have been occasions when some of its prominent politicians were misled by the apparent popularity of certain discreditable propositions; but the party has never, in national platform or Congressional enactment, pursued any but the most honorable course. It originated the legal-tender notes, under the sincere impression that they were a "military necessity." But when the war was over, the party, at great risk of unpopularity, and in the midst of incalculable difficulties, did its best to pay or to fund those notes and protect the honor of the Government. That it has not entirely succeeded is a misfortune. It may be to some extent a fault. The party leaders have undoubtedly shown less courage, knowledge, and skill than the tremendous problem demanded. But what they have done they have done in the teeth of violent Democratic opposition, fostered by all the dangerous elements in American politics. It would be a sad day for the Republican Party when it turned its back on its most solemn pledges and tried to sneak into the position of hostility to the national credit which the Democrats have so long held. Such a cowardly policy could have only one result—repudiation. That is what inflation means, and is intended to mean. A large part of the Democratic Party do not want the greenbacks ever paid. The Southern Democrats regard them as the price of their own defeat. Many of the Northern Democrats look on them as the relic of an "abolition war." The more ignorant Democrats believe that a paper currency, practically irredeemable, is a blessing. Among all these classes the fact that the legal-tender notes are simply a loan made from the people by the Government, and long overdue, which every dictate of honesty and prudence requires should be paid, is ignored or concealed. Meanwhile the mass of unredeemed paper gluts the money markets of the country and lies like a heavy weight on our overburdened and exhausted trade.

THE POSTAL CONFEDERATION.

Though modern civilization makes but few striking advances in international comity, it succeeds in attaining, from time to time, some remarkable triumphs in the direction of freer and more enlarged intercourse. While the friends of humanity have been vainly longing for some signs of the coming "parliament of man, the federation of the world," the practical administrators have been quietly bringing about the federation of the Post Offices. It will be a long time before we shall see the United States, all Europe, and a slice of Africa united by any common bond of political purpose or administration. But it may possibly be regarded as a slight advance in that direction to find them agreed on certain general rules for the dispatch of letters and packages through the mails. A Postal Union whose land and sea service extends from California to the Ural Mountains, from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean, from the Gulf of Mexico to the, Red Sea is a sufficiently imposing conception, look at it as we may. Its successful organization is an administrative triumph of the highest order, and the harmonious working of the international treaty on which it is founded will be as much a service to the cause of human progress as to the ease and rapidity of commercial and private intercourse.

The Postal Treaty, which was signed at Berne in October last by the representatives of the United States, of all the States in Europe, and of Egypt, goes into operation this day week. It stipulates that the countries between which the treaty was concluded shall form "a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence between their Post Offices." It establishes five cents as the general Union rate of postage for each prepaid letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and provides that a single rate shall be imposed for every additional half-ounce or fraction thereof. The Union charge for newspapers, books, or other parcels is a cent and a half for every two ounces, though, in the case of newspapers, countries so desiring it may fix the rate for a single copy weighing not more than four ounces at two cents. When either letters, newspapers, or parcels are carried more than 300 nautical miles by sea within the territory of the Union, an additional charge not exceeding half the general Union rate may be levied. The general Union rate in regard to letters may be so far modified as to be reduced to four cents or raised to six cents per half ounce, according to the monetary or other requirements of the country fixing the rate. In the case of other postage, the general rate may be lowered to one cent or raised to two cents per two ounces. The country from which letters or other postal packets are dispatched—technically known as the "country of origin"—keeps all the sums collected under these rules, and the country of destination cannot levy any additional charge upon such prepaid letters or packages. In cases where they are unpaid, the country of destination keeps the money collected on them.

The necessity for an International Office of Account—to be established and organized in Switzerland—arises under the article which guarantees the right of transit through the entire territory of the Union. The liberty of sending "in transit through intermediate countries, closed mails as well as correspondence in open mails," involves the right to demand the supply of transit as well as the obligation of paying for it. The dispatching office must pay to the office of the territory providing such transit, at the rate of two francs per kilogramme—say twenty cents per pound—for letters, and twenty-five centimes per kilogramme—say two and one-half cents—per pound, for newspapers and other postal packets. This payment may be doubled when the transit provided is more than 466 miles in length over the territory of one office. The members of the Union engage to reduce the expenses of sea service as much as possible, and the office providing ocean transit of over 300 nautical miles cannot claim from the dispatching office more than seventy-five cents per pound for letters, or more than twenty-five cents per pound for other postal packets. The mail to British India, and the mails conveyed between New-York and San Francisco, are to continue to be regulated by special arrangements between the Post Offices concerned.

The international postal system defined in the treaty is detailed with a good deal of minuteness in the regulations for its execution, which were signed along with the treaty itself. These are followed by a series of carefully-drafted schedules and tables for the purpose of carrying out the uniform system of international postal administration which it was the purpose of the Berne congress to institute. The treaty is to be binding for three years from the first of July next, and a meeting of plenipotentiaries of the countries forming the Union is to be held every three years, with the view of perfecting the system now adopted and of discussing the common affairs of the Union. When the first term of three years has been passed, the treaty shall be considered as binding in perpetuity, but any contracting party may withdraw from the Union by giving notice one year in advance.

GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS.

There is nothing in the reports from the Black Hills country to warrant any feeling but one of regret, though it is possible that later news may happen to damp the ardor with which some sanguine people look forward to the opening of a new El Dorado in the far West. In spite of the cautious and reserved statements of the professional geologist now in the employment of the Government and examining the country, sufficiently inflammatory dispatches have got into the newspapers from correspondents whose business it is to be sensational or nothing. A reporter of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, for example, telegraphs that "gold in large quantities and of good quality has been discovered." This is a vague phrase, and an expert will laugh at its non-committal wording. But the *Tribune*, which has been foremost in this business of exaggeration, attempts to be more explicit, and says that "from seven to twenty-five colors to the pan" have been obtained in one locality. What "colors" are is not so clear. When a miner finds even an infinitesimal particle of gold in a panful of dirt, he is said to have "got the color." Without that, he abandons his explorations after several trials. "From seven to twenty-five colors to the pan" is a new phrase born from the paper excitement in the new gold-fields. Another account prepared in the West says that the diggings pay as high as twenty-five dollars to the pan. This is piling up the agony. When a miner finds in placer diggings a group of rich nuggets, he calls it "a pocket." It is an accidental deposit of the metal, which has, in other ages, been washed into a nook from which it cannot escape. Some such find as this might "pan out" at the rate of twenty-five dollars to a few quarts of earth; no such result was ever attained from the highest average of any gold diggings. Of course, exceptional finds are possible anywhere. Prof. JANNEY says that "the yield of gold has thus far been quite small, and the reports of the richness of gravel bars are greatly exaggerated." Of course, we have also golden pictures of rich quartz leads, and every other variety of mineral wealth. There is nothing like "going the whole figure" while one is about it. But we are relieved by the information that the main reliance is upon the rich placer diggings. We should say so, if they yield twenty-five dollars to the pan.

These crazy correspondents admit that water is scarce, and that the work of separating gold, if any there be, is difficult and laborious. Every expert knows that five or ten cents to the pan is a good yield; and everybody ought to know that unless water to wash out the earth and sand be forthcoming, the most promising indications amount to very little. But we may well suppose that all these suspicious stories, as well as the hard facts apparent, will get very little examination from the infatuated people who are ready to repeat the disastrous exodus of 1859, when "Pike's Peak or bust" was the rallying cry all over the West. Then, as now, the country was suffering from financial depression. Wages were low, money scarce, the times hard, and men were discontented and weary of the slow process of getting a livelihood by ordinary means. Then, as now, there was a complaint that the country was full, and that new fields of activity must be opened. The Pike's Peak excitement served as a safety-valve for our accumulated activity, and the plains were whitened with the caravans of innumerable gold-seekers. Some of these struggled on to find disappointment, death, and ruin in the cañons of Colorado. Many turned back before they reached Fort Laramie, having lost time, money, and hope on the way. Abandoned teams, machinery, and bulky material strewed the trails from the Missouri River to the crossings of the Platte; and the story of those days is one of loss, disaster, and despondency. In time, to be sure, the real riches of Colorado have been developed, and the investment of capital has brought out the hidden stores which nature gives up so reluctantly to the importunity of the gold-seeker. But this has required many years and the sacrifice of much life and property. The same is true of California, where a few fortunes were made in early times, and countless men perished miserably, bankrupt, broken, and desperate. The amount of capital now invested in mining companies in that State is about $160,000,000. And that enormous sum represents the machinery necessary to extract the precious metals whose annual product is welcomed as such a mighty addition to the world's wealth. This expensive system of mining has replaced the desultory labors and rude machinery of early explorers, whose lives were wasted on the soil which paid them so poorly for their self-denying struggles.

But visions of sudden riches are always fascinating to men. Aladdin, Monte Cristo, and Sindbad are always to be eclipsed by the newest excitement. Our people are mercurial, excitable, and easily unfixed from their abiding-place. The slightest hint will put an entire Western village on the move; and a report of rich diggings somewhere has, before now, depopulated a mining hamlet in an hour's time. Nevertheless, we cannot look on this new gold fever without real regret. It is certain that whatever may be the basis of the reports, they are purposely exaggerated. The whole business has borne a suspicious look from the start. Just now we chiefly need that our people should settle down to the ordinary, legitimate pursuits of life, practicing that steady economy and painstaking which alone can restore prosperity and content. It is not likely that the gold fever will carry off a vast number of producers, but we cannot spare any, especially when we reflect that each one will require money and material for a long and expensive journey. Our own history has taught nothing if it has not shown us that "gold rushes" are unprofitable and destructive. If the narrow confines of the little reservation in the Black Hills are now to be overrun with a crowd of avaricious and excited gold-hunters, we shall soon see how great is such a misfortune.

PUBLIC MONEY FOR LOCAL PURPOSES.

We have recently called attention to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the limitation of the power of Government in taxing the people; but in these times, when the most vicious tendency of Government is in the expenditure of money, the people cannot be too often put in mind of the multifarious devices by which the whole people are taxed for the benefit of localities or individuals. While, on the one hand, the power of taxation is the most essential attribute of any sovereignty that is called a Government, on the other hand it is the one most liable to abuse. Usually the first stand made by the people against despotic power is in the matter of grants of money, and any Government pretending to be free reposes in the body most immediately representative the authority to originate revenue bills; and the general appropriation bills usually originate in the same body. In those governments in which the people are not the sources of power this check upon the appropriation of money for improper purposes is sufficient, as ruler and subject stand, in a certain sense, so far in antagonistic relations as to lead to a sharp scrutiny both of the purposes and the amounts of grants of money.

It might be supposed, in advance, that this would also be true in democratic governments; but experience has hardly borne out this supposition. Money is annually appropriated by our Congress and expended for objects wholly out of the scope of any respectable theory of the objects of government, and the people really know little or nothing about it; and this not from any effort to keep them uninformed, but because the details are never brought to their attention. If every tax-payer would read the annual "Sundry Civil" or Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, he would find a great many thousand dollars there given to objects from which he derives no benefit, and which really have no more right to be supported by the United States Treasury than tramps have to the food they beg in their mendicant travels. But Congress has the unlimited authority to appropriate money—that is, there is no power that can stop the payment of money out of the Treasury which Congress authorizes—so that, practically, the expenditure of public money is wholly in its discretion. This power is made still more extensive by the unlimited right to borrow money, or pledge the credit of the United States, for any project which can command a majority of votes.

One of these schemes for getting the public money for a purpose not generally beneficial is worthy of consideration, namely, the proposition that the Government shall, in some shape, take upon itself the construction and support of the levees of the Mississippi River. The National Board of Trade had the subject brought to their notice at Philadelphia the other day. The board were asked to approve of a Government guaranty of bonds to the extent of $25,000,000, to be issued by the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas; but, the report says, Mr. COVINGTON, of Cincinnati, created an adverse sentiment by saying that the people generally had no more interest in building levees along the Mississippi than in redeeming the Jersey flats, or in draining any other swamp lands. The result was that, after these sensible remarks, the resolution was dismissed. But it will not be so easily turned out of Congress. Unluckily, there it has political significance. Already each house has a standing committee on the levees of the Mississippi, and regularly they come in with an appropriation of a good many thousand dollars for surveys, explorations, and estimates, although, as yet, no public money has been actually expended for repairs or construction. Years ago the Government gave to the three States named above the swamp lands within their limits for the improvement and maintenance of the levees, and many of these lands were valuable, and large sums have been realized by their sale. United States engineers, under authority of Congress, have once made a careful survey and estimate of the cost of thoroughly repairing and reconstructing the levees, and the figures reached nearly $40,000,000; and, like all public works, if it were undertaken by the United States, it would cost much more.

Yet there are many Southern and Western men who insist that it shall be undertaken as a public work, and at the expense of the whole country. They support this demand by curious reasons. One is, that it would be beneficial to the navigation of the river. Another, that the levees are abraded and broken by the waves created by steamers plying on the stream. The one chiefly pressed, however, is that the work is too vast for individual or even State enterprise, and if it is not done by the United States it will not be done at all. And to this is added, in carefully-prepared statistics, that the value of the reclaimed land will extend into hundreds of millions of dollars, and so much more cotton and sugar will be raised than is produced now that the public will get a great benefit in the reduced price of these articles of universal consumption. It seems never to have occurred to those pressing this work that the lands to be reclaimed by the levees are now owned by individuals or by the States, and that these owners are the persons to be benefited by the levees, and, therefore, ought to pay for them, and, indeed, might do so and yet make a profit of several hundred millions by the operation, if their figures are good for anything. The Board of Trade is to be congratulated for its good sense and its appreciation of the difference between a public and general benefit and a local and individual advantage in the use of the money of the whole people, and we only hope legislative bodies, State and national, will profit by its example.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

A VISIT TO THE CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Postmaster General Jewell arrived in this city this morning, and was on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce to-day at noon. He was introduced to the members by Col. Holloway, President of the chamber. Gov. Jewell, after thanking the chamber for the warmth of his reception, said:

"I am delighted to hear your President say that you commend the idea that Government offices should be conducted for the benefit of the public and not for the benefit of individuals, and I find that in every attempt to conduct the department over which I preside on these principles I have been met by looks of approval by the commercial community all over the country. Therefore I believe it entirely possible to conduct any department of the Government, and run it in the interest of itself, by promoting celerity, security, and accuracy in all ramifications, and doing away with some of the red tape which has heretofore incumbered it. I was not aware of the extent of this mighty country until I came to look at it. I find it entirely impossible to do our postal business exclusively in Post Offices located in cities, and therefore it is being largely done on wheels. I find in the Valley of the Mississippi 1,200 clerks distributing letters and papers as the cars are in motion, and I find that they distribute more than 40,000,000 of letters per month. I find that in the Cincinnati Post Office, the fifth in size in the country, you distribute 50,000 letters per month, and from twenty to twenty-five tons of mail matter altogether."

Postmaster Jewell left for Columbus to-night.

FREEDMEN'S COLLEGES.

THEIR ENDS AND PLANS—WHAT THEY ARE DOING FOR THE NEGRO RACE—HOW FUTURE INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va.,
Friday, June 11, 1875.

There are now, if we are not mistaken, some seven colleges for freedmen in the Southern States. Others will doubtless be founded, either through Northern benefactions or by public assistance from the South itself. In fact, no portion of the country has a fractional part of the material interest in the prosperity of such institutions which the South has. For it should be remembered that the graduates of these schools will be the teachers, preachers, farm superintendents, and practical leaders among the colored population of the former slave States. They will naturally possess and wield a powerful influence over their race. They will be looked upon as the cultivated class among the negroes—the link between whites and blacks. The freedmen will be proud of them, as in education the equals or superiors of their former masters. Now, such colleges can be made the means of imbuing the colored leaders with the wisest and best ideas of white civilization. The young freedmen who study there will be taught the necessity of a slow and gradual growth in education and morality of the peasantry of the South, before they are fit for taking much share in political life. They will be instructed to aim, first of all, at self-control and self-culture in themselves and their colored countrymen, before they seek the political control of others. They will gain, in these colleges, a dim idea of the vast ocean of knowledge around them, and how little they have seen of it, and how many years or generations of patient labor it will require before they reach anything like the stage of mental progress of the white races.

In such quiet and cultured schools, too, will be taught the great error of the black race of America—the tendency (which, indeed, belongs to the human mind) to separate morality and religion, and to make sentiment and imagination take the place of practical duty. The future colored political leaders of the South will here be instructed in the principles of honor and integrity, and, under the sanctions of religion, will be trained to plain moral duties in their future positions.

It is strange that Southern men themselves do not see that the very atmosphere and influence of such institutions will be to cultivate honor in political life, self-control under the temptations of office, subordination to legal authority, respect for education, and the modesty and propriety which they desire in their peasantry. Moreover, these young men will go forth to educate the masses, who are themselves voters. The South has nothing which it should dread so much as an ignorant suffrage. Freedmen's colleges will tend to correct this evil and remove this danger.

We take it for granted, then, that, whether with Northern or Southern assistance, these colleges or schools are to increase and multiply. It becomes important that those who will found them should have certain distinct ideas or principles before them.

PLAN FOR FUTURE COLLEGES.

The old custom of huge buildings for dormitories should be given up. Freedmen's colleges must be, first and foremost, practical institutions. The students should learn practical duties. The young women in them are to be, when they first graduate, domestic servants, then teachers, and then housewives. Now, to pass three years in a great building where light and water are furnished by machinery, where cooking is done by steam, and washing by a machine, and drying in a steam-closet, and heat is supplied by a furnace or steam-heater, will utterly unfit such girls for their practical life afterward. In England, Mrs. Senior's investigations into the success of the graduates of the monster district union schools showed that these young girls when they left these institutions did not possess the ordinary hand skill in house-work of the youngest children of poor people who were brought up even in the poorest homes. Machinery will unfit the future servant or wife of the laboring man or poor teacher for her own house-work, where oil lamps must be lit, fires kindled by hand, meat baked in a stove or oven, and clothes washed at the tub and ironed by hand. The same principles apply, though in a less degree, to the training of the young men.

The future college should be planned something in the following manner: Let there be one handsome building, to give both whites and blacks a respect for the institution, which can be used for chapel and class-rooms and workshops, airy, spacious and attractive. Then, around this, let there be a number of cottages erected, each capable of accommodating groups of twenty or thirty students, with a garden attached. Each group should do its own cooking, house-cleaning, &c., and the gardening necessary to supply its own fruit and vegetables. Over each cottage should be a monitor or teacher. House and garden work would thus be taught and learned practically, and the expense be but little greater than under the other system.

2. The curriculum of studies should not be ambitious. Too much is probably attempted in most of the freedmen's colleges. What is wanted is a plain, thorough course of English studies, with but little of the higher mathematics or metaphysics. Where special students appear of talent or with genius, unusual facilities should be given them.

3. Great attention should be given to teaching agriculture and horticulture.

4. Raising money by sending troupes of students over the country to sing ought now to be dispensed with. If these colleges cannot stand without such aid they had better fall. This might be proper in the first years of the experiment, but such adventitious aids seem no longer necessary. The South does not need minstrels, but sober and educated young men and women.

5. Southern men should be associated in the management, for obvious reasons, though where the funds have come from the North, Northern men ought to preserve the control.

Finally, and above all, these colleges should be on a religious basis. All colleges ought to be founded thus, but most of all, those for the blacks. Without religion no one can ever hope to permanently benefit this race. With and under Christianity there are no reasonable limits to the improvement, elevation, and progress possible to the freedmen of America.

C. L. B.

PARCHMENTS FROM THE SCHILLER'S MAILS.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A paragraph was recently published in the general press reports in relation to the mails of the wrecked steamer Schiller, in which two sheets of parchment, written in Latin and addressed to the Pope, were described. To-day the following letter, inclosing a newspaper slip of the item, was received at the Dead Letter Office:

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 19.

SIR: The above two sheets of parchment are certainly mine. I had mailed them in time for the Schiller, and have been since the disaster regretting their loss. In the body of both sheets you will find my name in Latin, if the letters are yet discernible, "Joannes Ireland, (Maronea.)" In one sheet occurs the word "Maronea" or "Maroniensis," in the other "Vicariat United States Nebraensis." One document was appointing me Bishop of Maronea, and the other Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska. Please forward them to me and oblige, respectfully, Rev. JOHN IRELAND.

The parchments were examined and forwarded to-night, and the following indorsed on the letter:

"The parchment is sufficiently identified to justify the department in complying with Mr. Ireland's request."

A CUBAN PROCLAMATION.

PRESIDENT FRANCISCO V. AGUILERA ADDRESSES THE SPANIARDS RESIDENT IN CUBA—AN APPEAL ENDING IN A THREAT.

A proclamation by Francisco V. Aguilera, the Cuban President, addressed to Spaniards residing in the island of Cuba, and widely distributed by him upon his landing in Cuba a few days ago, was made public yesterday. The document reads substantially as follows: When the revolution was begun by the Cubans in October, 1868, it was certainly not out of hatred to Spain, but for the reason that the Cubans' cup of suffering was full, and their patience exhausted; that they no longer had any faith in her who, calling herself a mother had persistently refused to accede to the just petitions of her child, and that they had no longer any other recourse than an appeal to arms to obtain that which had been denied to justice and right for three long centuries. The sentiment of liberty inherent in the hearts of all the noble and generous, and the consciousness that their rights and privileges had been denied, had made the struggle necessary. Since the memorable day in which the words "Independence or Death" had been inscribed on their banners in the village of Yara, their political creed had been unchanged; passion had fled before the majestic severity of democratic principles, and personal convenience had been forgotten in the presence of the exigencies and aspirations of humanity. Negro slavery, that barrier created and sustained by tyranny in order to suffocate their liberties, had fallen never to rise again. Under the shadow of their flag the slave had become a man, the brother of other men, and the noblest of the victories of civilization had thus been achieved in their land. Their Constitution was founded on the basis of true democracy, and the Cuban and the Spaniard were recognized under it the same as men of all other nationalities, without distinction of race or color. The principles of the fundamental code of the Cubans are not a chimera; the existence of the Republic in the part of the island occupied by the revolutionists is not a lie. For seven years the Spanish press has been saying that the insurrection was near its end, and that peace would soon be made if they would humbly open their pockets for their Governors if they were rich, or march to certain death in the ranks of their armies if they were poor. Nevertheless, the years ran on; and instead of the aurora depicted in such glowing colors the shadows of the night of bankruptcy and social ostracism were rapidly closing around them. In 1868, when the City of Bayamo fell into the hands of the Cubans, the law of suffrage, the supreme guarantee of the people, was invoked, and many Spaniards had entered into the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship. The obstinacy of Spain in refusing to put the war on a proper footing had given rise to many unhappy reprisals. Incendiarism had necessarily been met with incendiarism and death had been met by death. Nevertheless, the Cuban feeling and the holiness of their cause had opened wide the gates of clemency, and thousands of Spaniards who had been made prisoners on the battle-field had been granted their lives and were now with their families. To believe for one moment that the Spaniards would triumph would be to refuse to see what passed before their eyes, and to close their ears to the voice of truth. Each year lost in Cuba costs the mother country from ten to twelve thousand of her best sons, and the inhabitants of the island over $30,000,000 in extraordinary expenses. The proclamation published by the Governor General, the Count of Valmaseda, granting a pardon to the deserters from his army within the Cuban lines to the number of 7,000, showed that the rigid discipline of the Spanish Army had been weakened at the very base, and revealed the fact that their cause was lost. It was not the fear of being conquered which moved the Cubans to address them. The future prosperity of their country and the desire to end the war promptly were the motives that influenced the appeal. The Spanish press would say that this proclamation was but an indication of weakness, but the sound of the bugle of the Cuban outposts in the rich fields of Colon would soon destroy that illusion.

The address ends as follows: "Spaniards! hear our last word: Blood and fire forever, or independence and progress for all. If you choose the first, you will ever find us at our posts ready to meet you in battle. If you accept the second, you will be met with a most fraternal embrace, and, in the heart of our Republic, with the advantages of liberty. Spaniards, long live Cuban independence."

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

ELECTION OF DR. WHIPPLE, OF NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT—THE FINANCES OF THE INSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Trustees of Howard University, on the 16th inst., elected as President, Rev. George Whipple, D. D., of New-York. For nearly two years, since the resignation of Gen. O. O. Howard, John M. Langston, Vice President, has discharged the duties of the position. Prof. Langston was a candidate for the Presidency, and his claims were urged before the board with great earnestness through memorials numerously signed, and verbally, by Trustees, mainly, on the ground that it was due to the race that the organization should be in the hands of a colored man. Personal qualification was the only other question discussed in presenting, the claims of the respective candidates. The ballot resulted in ten votes for Whipple and four for Langston. It is not true that the management of the institution has been transferred to the American Missionary Society, or that it is to be conducted in the interest of the Congregational Church, or that any such question was ever presented, considered or discussed. Nor has any change whatever in the character or scope of the university been proposed, by any person, in any meeting of the Trustees. The statements published during the last week affecting the financial condition of the institution, are equally untrue. During the past year its business affairs have been simplified by the exchange of notes due the university, amounting to nearly $100,000, in payment of debts of about the same amount, which left the institution, after such exchange, owing less than $30,000, and in possession of a property in real estate, bonds, and other securities, the cash value of which is considerably above $1,000,000, the largest portion of which is in its buildings, grounds, and unimproved real estate. Its present organization is not only in accord with the wishes of a large majority of the Board of Trustees, but with the almost unanimous wish of the students, and of its friends, who know the facts existing. The only exceptions are found among the personal adherents of disappointed aspirants for position.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF EX-ENGINEER TAYLOR—EVIDENCE OF A CONTRACTOR.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—The Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly to investigate the canal frauds met, according to adjournment, this morning at 10 o'clock, and remained in session until 1 P. M., for the examination of witnesses.

Ex-Engineer Taylor testified in substance: Became acquainted with the Dennison work in 1873; drove bottom pegs; drilled into the slate rock. In the settlement of final accounts, slate rock was paid for fifteen inches deep. The lining should be of gravel, which is put behind walls when being constructed, to prevent the wall from heaving by frost, and for drainage. The construction of the wall commenced at the bottom of the canal, and the lining was put in as the wall advanced. The defect of the work was in not having proper linings, and in this respect the contract was not complied with. In seven places opened and examined by the commission, the stone in three places was too small and poorly laid, and in two places large and well laid.

W. H. Douglass, of this city, testified substantially as follows: Am interested in the contract in the name of William J. Mowry, of Syracuse, now being prosecuted by Clark and Bennett; the surface of the lake is on the same level as the surface of the canal; the earth and rock at the bottom were excavated and the rock excavation completed. In the Spring we commenced the construction of the wall. The work under the original contract is about completed, $25,000 having been expended on the contract. No rock was estimated for which has not been removed. We are short on the east excavations.

W. W. Wright, ex-Canal Commissioner; J. F. Behn, and Contractor Clark were briefly examined, but nothing of importance was elicited.

The Commissioners adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Commissioners, with other invited guests, dined with Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer to-day. The party will leave for the East to-morrow.

THE REDEMPTION BUREAU.

HOW WORN NATIONAL BILLS ARE COUNTED AND CANCELED.

THE HONESTY OF THE COUNTERS—HOW FRAUD IS GUARDED AGAINST—MISTAKES MADE BY BANK OFFICIALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 22, 1875.

The recent theft of $47,000 from the cash-room of the United States Treasury, the various theories raised as to the manner of its abstraction, and the extensive criticisms made upon it by the newspaper press, have attracted very general attention to the methods of issuing currency and handling money in the Treasury. National bank officers, who are brought into frequent business relations with the Treasury, have had their suspicions aroused touching the administration of the Redemption Bureau, and in several instances these suspicions have been expressed in letters which have found their way to the public. A brief examination of the manner in which the business of the Redemption Agency is conducted will satisfy any one of the perfection of its organization to guard against mistakes and dishonest practices. All money forwarded for cancelation and redemption by national banks is sent to the Redemption Agency ,where it receives the first count and verification. There are over 2,000 national banks in the United States, and it will be readily understood that the daily remittances are not only of great value but the number of separate notes to be examined and counted is immense. The money thus forwarded by national banks is received by express in sealed packages, with the amount of each separate bundle marked upon the strap in which it is bound by the forwarding bank teller. The counting at the Redemption Agency is performed by ladies of tried honesty and large experience in handling and counting money.

The packages are delivered to them sealed, as received from the bank, and they sign receipts for each package. A second package is never given the same counter until the first has been returned properly verified; nor is a counter permitted, under any circumstances, to have more than one package, or the straps of more than one package, on her desk at the same time. No two counters are ever permitted to work upon the same package. When a "short" is discovered, the fact is reported to the teller, and the entire remittance is given another counter for verification. The experience of those employed in the Redemption Agency, and the great care and perfect system with which its operations are conducted, render its countings absolutely correct, if absolute correctness is possible.

Of the honesty of the counters there can be no question. That is beyond all speculation, and is recorded in the volumes of daily reports of operations of the agency. A glance at the daily record shows that counters who have reported packages to be $1 "short," have reported others to be "over" in various sums running up to $7,000, and not unfrequently such shorts and overs are reported upon the same day. Were they disposed to be dishonest, they would not make a package "short" by abstracting one note, with danger of detection imminent, when they have daily opportunities of abstracting one or more notes from packages that contain sums in excess of that claimed by the bank forwarding the money. The record shows that the number of "overs" is far greater in number and value than the "shorts," and the fact is strong presumptive evidence of the honesty of the counters. In addition to the daily record of the counters' work, a record is kept against each bank forwarding money, which shows whether the money forwarded was found to be correct as stated by the letter of advice and the marks on the straps. A consolidated report of the banks of New-York City, according to that record, shows that a few of them invariably send their packages "short." The "shorts" vary from $1 to $100, and sometimes they reach a larger sum. The "shorts" of $100 and over are generally discovered and admitted to be mistakes by the banks, but in many instances the same banks will insist upon the correctness of their count when informed that their package is short $5, $10, or $20.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK TELLERS.

While bank officers are not slow to cast suspicion upon the counters of the Redemption Agency, they never suppose, for an instant, that the tellers who put up packages in their own banking-houses may be occasionally filching a note, or a number of notes, from the remittances before they seal and forward them for redemption. Bank Tellers, charged with the duty of preparing packages for redemption, if disposed to be dishonest, have opportunity to make the remittance "short," and would be encouraged to do so by the fact that there is no check on their count, and the consideration that the responsibility may be charged upon the Redemption Agency, which is certain to be done if the bank has confidence in its officer. Very recently a package, forwarded by a New-York bank, was found to contain $5,000 more than was claimed in the letter of advice or the amount marked on the package. The bank was notified of the discrepancy, and the amount of the excess was accepted without further notice. Shortly after that transaction, a package, forwarded by the same bank, was found to be $10 short, and by the same counter who had reported the $5,000 over. Upon being notified of the "short," the bank replied that they were confident the package contained the exact amount stated when it was forwarded. Thus an unjust suspicion was cast upon a lady of character, and she was charged with pilfering a $10 note in face of the fact that she declined a favorable opportunity to abstract $1,000 or $5,000 a few days before from a package the exact amount of which was known only to herself. Here is another instance which occurred with a New-York City bank. In a remittance a "short" of $50 was discovered and reported to the bank. The Teller of the bank immediately made affidavit that he knew the money was correct when sent by him, and described in detail the manner in which he had put the money up. An investigation at the Redemption Agency showed his memory to be entirely at fault as to the manner in which that particular package had been put up. The bank would not be convinced that the package was short, and declared that its teller could not be mistaken. A short time after this incident a package put up by the same teller was received from the same bank, which was discovered to be $1,475 over. The fact was telegraphed the bank by the agency, and inquiry made whether affidavits would be required from the counters to convince the bank of the error in their package. The bank acknowledged the receipt of the $1,475, and admitted that a mistake had been made in that case.

Another New-York bank was continually over in the amounts of its remittances. These "overs" were always small in amount, but aggregated over $100, and were accepted by the bank without question. Finally a "short" of $10 was reported against the same bank, when a reply was received from the officers, protesting that the remittance was correct when sent, and plainly intimating that the $10 short had been stolen at the Redemption Agency. The agency pointed to the previous "overs" returned the bank, and declared that if the bank was willing to settle on the basis of its own infallibility the agency would willingly join in the agreement. These instances will suffice to show the character and groundlessness of the complaints against the redemption agency, and should suggest to bank officers that a system of checks upon those of their own officers charged with preparing and forwarding money for redemption might decrease their liability to loss from "shorts" in such remittances.

It is a singular fact that if a "short" of a large amount is reported against a bank reply is immediately made that the cash of the bank upon that day balanced correctly, and that its tellers, therefore, could not have been mistaken. That answer is invariably made to such notices from the Redemption Agency. When "overs" are reported against the same banks the balancing of its cash and the infallibility of their tellers do not stop them from accepting the amount of "over" always forwarded. Bank officers who will inspect the mode of conducting business in the Redemption Bureau will become satisfied of the correctness and honesty of its employes. Each of its lady counters has a character for unswerving honesty which is recorded in the books of the department, and which may be read by all men. Such a record cannot be brushed away by the breath of suspicion nor sullied by unreasonable allegations. Theirs is not a mere profession of honesty, but the honesty that has passed through a protracted ordeal. In the first counting of the money received for redemption to verify the values reported by the banks, something has to be trusted to the honor of the persons charged with that duty. The opportunities for theft are, nevertheless, reduced to the minimum. After the money has been first counted, it is canceled before it goes to the assorters, and a series of checks is so arranged that pilfering without detection is impossible.

FEMALE CITIZENSHIP.

AN ADDRESS BY MRS. LILIE DEVEREUX BLAKE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The fifty-eighth regular meeting of the Young Men's Woman's Suffrage Association was held last evening at Room No. 24 in the Cooper Institute. After some preliminary business, a poem, entitled "The New Gospel," was read by the Vice President, after which Mrs. Lilie Devereux Blake was introduced to the audience, and spoke at length on the subject of citizenship, particularly in its relation to woman's rights. After alluding to the anomalies of woman's position in regard to this matter at the present day, and to the dubious language of public men regarding the subject, the speaker maintained that the doubt of woman's claim to the right of citizenship had been first directly met and dealt with during the late civil war, when passports to foreign lands were given to women, wherein they were mentioned as "citizens of the United States." Further, continued the speaker, the claim had also been allowed in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which provides that all persons born or naturalized are citizens of the United States thus emphatically giving women the right of citizenship, unless possibly the authorities of the Government were disposed to dispute the assumption that a woman was a "person." But, although women's rights as citizens are thus undoubtedly acknowledged by responsible authorities, although they are citizens, yet they have not the privileges of citizenship. The principal privileges of citizenship, in the speaker's opinion, were the right of ballot, the right to choose Government officials and law-makers, and the right to hold office—the latter being in the eyes of the politician by far the most sacred and indisputable. In the civil service of the present Government there are over 300,000 men, scarcely a woman being admitted, excepting to some of the minor positions of the Treasury Department. These lady clerks in Washington have received the most flattering testimonials to their ability and to their fidelity to their labor from Treasurer Spinner, Alexander Delmar, and other managers of the Treasury Department. These facts would seem to prove that a large part of the duties of the civil service could be done as satisfactorily by ladies as by gentlemen; and if the claim of women to the right of suffrage was conceded, how much would not only be gained toward equalizing the wages of female and male labor, but also in presenting to women a field of labor where their industry could be of great assistance to the Government. Again, the speaker argued, the granting to women of the privilege of the ballot would open to them fields of education from which they are now debarred by absence of that right. The colleges of the country, which now so resolutely close their doors to the admission of women students, and the liberal professions, from which they are now almost banished, would then be compelled to yield them access, for the right of suffrage would remove all these seemingly insurmountable barriers.

The privileges of citizenship are, it was admitted, counterbalanced by its duties, which are the duty to pay taxes, the duty to act as jurors, and, lastly, the duty to serve the country during wars. The first of these duties woman has for years assumed and discharged equally with the man. The women of Wyoming, by administering justice with laudable sagacity and judgment, have thoroughly vindicated their claim to the assumption of the responsibility of jury duty, and as for serving their country during wars, the speaker supposed any woman could serve it as well as those gallant patriots who evinced their patriotism during the late war by buying substitutes. The committee appointed by the Rhode Island Legislature to consider this subject of military duty by women had reported unanimously in favor of the capacity of women to discharge it, and eulogized the patience and judgment of women as evinced by their hospital nursing during the late rebellion. Thus, eloquently concluded the speaker, with the spirit of the Constitution and the law in favor of female citizenship, all women asked from men was that they should admit them to the struggle of life upon equal ground, and with full right to enter such professions and fields of industry as their abilities fit them for.

At the conclusion of Miss Blake's address the meeting adjourned.

A COLLISION AT SEA.

The steam-ship City of Mexico, Capt. Sherwood, returned to this City yesterday, in a badly-damaged condition. She sailed from New-York for Havana on Tuesday, about 3:30 P. M., and about 8 o'clock was well out at sea, being about thirty miles south from the Highlands. At that time a heavy mist prevailed, and although a bright lookout was kept, it was difficult to see anything at a comparatively short distance from the ship. Suddenly a large vessel was descried bearing down upon the steamer, and before her course could be changed she was struck amidships with great force. Her fore-topsail yard and main rigging were carried away, her starboard boats were stove, and the social hall, amid hips, was crushed in, her bulwarks broken down, and the railing and stanchions on the starboard side carried away. A large hole was also stove in her starboard side and her funnel badly damaged. The vessel which struck her proved to be a bark, supposed to be foreign from the fact that all her lights were carried astern. She was also badly damaged. All her head-gear was carried away, her jib-boom being left on board the City of Mexico. The name of the bark could not be ascertained. The steamer immediately returned to port, and it is thought that it will be necessary to discharge a part of her cargo in order that the damage to her upper work and hull may be repaired. She will probably be ready to go to sea to-morrow.

OPENING OF THE LONG ISLAND CITY SHORE HORSE RAILROAD.

The long-anticipated opening of this new and desirable means of communication, directly connecting James Slip and the Thirty-fourth street ferries at Hunter's Point, through Ravenswood and the Shore line, touching the Harlem and Morrisania steam-boat landings, direct to the Astoria Ferry at Ninety-second street, took place on Tuesday, to the great satisfaction of the residents and property-owners of the district. A train of cars, gaily decorated with American and German flags, conveyed the officers of the new road, the Common Council and other officers of Long Island City, and the invited guests, over the road from Hunter's Point, giving them a thorough inspection of it and the stables, car-houses, and offices at the terminus. Besides the new Steinway pianoforte manufactory, which is located here, nearly 100 dwelling-houses, stores, &c., mostly of brick, have been erected or are nearing completion. The visitors highly complimented the substantial manner in which the new road has been laid, as also the elegant equipment of the cars. Later in the day a collation was partaken of at the residence of Mr. Pliny Freeman, the President of the road, during which speeches were made commendatory of the road as a long-needed and immense accommodation to the inhabitants of Long Island City.

BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, Mass., June 23.—There was a good attendance at the second day's races at Beacon Park to-day. Two races were run.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $1,500; $900 to the first, $450 to second, $150 to third; 2:31 class; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Twelve entries; seven started.

Wright & Norcross' blk. s. Lothair	2	7	1	2	4	2	1	1
J. Murphy's br. m. Lady Dahlman	4	2	3	3	1	1	3	2
J. Trout's b. g. Dustin Jim	5	5	2	1	2	3	2	3
J. T. Manson's ch. g. Col. Barnes	1	1	6	5	5	4	4	dis
M. Roden's g. m. Heatherbloom	3	3	4	6	6	r. o.		
D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur	6	6	5	4	3	r. o.		
Scallan & Carson's g. g. Cataract	7	4	dis.					

Time—2:28½, 2:31, 2:29½, 2:32, 2:33¾, 2:30¾, 2:35, 2:35½.

The second race for the 222 class failed to fill, and a special race was arranged to take its place.

SPECIAL RACE.—Purse $200; $100 to first horse, $60 to second, $40 to third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Six started.

M. Carroll's blk. g. General	1	1	1
A. Woodward's ch. g. David	4	2	2
J. Dustin's blk. m. Effie	2	3	4
D. Bigley's g. m. Lady Daggett	3	4	5
J. J. Bowen's br. h. Arthur	5	5	3
G. H. Hicks's g. g. Little Ned	6	6	6

Time—2:33½, 2:34½, 2:33.

THE YACHT AMERICA.

The yacht America, now owned by Gen. Butler and which was designed and built by Mr. Steers, of New-York, and won the first prize at a great sailing match of the British Royal Yacht Squadron, has been thoroughly repaired by Mr. Donald McKay, of East Boston. Her masts were taken out, her deck removed, and her whole interior to the timbers laid bare. Mr. McKay has placed on her new wales, a new deck and bulwarks, and given her a new suite of cabins, so that she is now one of the best-appointed vessels of her class to be found anywhere. She is 82 feet long on the water-line, 103 feet on deck, has 22 feet 6 inches extreme breadth of beam, 10 feet depth, and is 142 tons displacement when in trim. She is schooner rigged with two masts each 21 inches in diameter in the partners, the foremast is 80 feet long and the mainmast 82 feet 6 inches; the topmasts 30 and 32 feet; the bowsprit 18 feet outboard, and the jibboom is fitted to carry two jibs; the foreboom is 32, the gaff 28, mainboom 65, and gaff 33 feet long. The foremast is 33 feet from the knight-heads, and the distance between the masts is 30 feet. Her masts rake 1¼ inch to the foot; before they raked 2¼ inches. How the alteration in the rake of the masts will affect her sailing remains to be seen.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

THE THREATENED RAILROAD WAR.

COMMENTS OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT—HIS OPINION OF SOME OF THE RUMORS TOUCHING THE THREATENED TROUBLE—AN EMPHATIC DENIAL OF A REPORT ABOUT HIMSELF.

Commodore Vanderbilt was approached yesterday in relation to the attitude of the New-York Central Railroad and other New-York roads toward the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He said that he was willing to answer questions, but could only speak for the New-York Central Railroad. He was not willing to speak in relation to any other road, as he did not consider that the New-York Central was in any manner bound by their action. He was asked about the truth of the story which was circulated yesterday that the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads had agreed to endeavor by their united action to divert the trade of the West, as far as possible, from New-York to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that, with a view to this, rates were to be raised between Chicago and New-York. It was said, in relation to this, that Mr. Joy, the President of the Michigan Central, had received a dispatch from Mr. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, asking him to join in this movement to the extent of agreeing to raise the fare between Chicago and New-York, which was to be fixed at $22. The request was stated to be rather a surprise to Mr. Joy, who had been accustomed to receive such communications, touching an increase of fare between the two points named, only from the officials of the roads ending in New-York, and he had immediately telegraphed to Mr. Jewett and to Commodore Vanderbilt in regard to it, asking their opinion, and whether they had agreed to the advance named. They had replied to him that they had not agreed to it, and did not consider it reasonable, as they considered the rate named to be too high. Mr. Joy thereupon replied to Mr. Scott that he would not do what was asked, and would not agree to any price being fixed higher than $20 from Chicago to New-York, and $24 to Boston.

Commodore Vanderbilt said that he could not speak in relation to the truth of the story any further than as it related to the correspondence between himself, or his company, and Mr. Joy. That part of it, he said, was correct. He was then asked if a new "railroad war" was imminent, as was reported. To this he replied that he could not say what the other roads would do. Whenever they decided on a course that was just, and equitable, and fair to the traveling public the New-York Central Railroad would agree to it, but when they did not agree on such a thing the New-York Central would not join them. "We have enough to do," said he, "to run our own road without meddling with or becoming responsible for the actions of other roads."

Commodore Vanderbilt said that he could say nothing in relation to the additional story that the Grand Trunk Railroad had begun a new contest between the roads by announcing that they would sell tickets from Chicago to Boston for $19, the tickets to be good for three days, and would sell tickets good for an unlimited time for $22, which announcement would bring the fare to New-York down to $18, and which would naturally be followed by the Michigan Central unless the Erie and New-York Central, with which it connects, should prevent.

The reporter then inquired in relation to the condition of the Lake Shore Road, concerning which various stories had been afloat. The Commodore said: "The stock of the road has gone down steadily from eighty to sixty-one—say from ninety-three; I have some of that stock for which I paid ninety-three." Mr. Vanderbilt was then asked whether the decline in its price was owing to a dividend of six per cent. being declared instead of the customary one of eight per cent., and whether it was true that the road is earning money so rapidly that the additional two per cent. is shortly to be declared? "In regard to that," said the venerable financier, "I can only say that I consider a railroad company which is paying its interest right along, and is keeping out of debt, and is keeping up its road in tip-top condition, is in as good shape as almost any company that I know of. Whatever they may earn over and above their interest will be shown by the regular statement, which will be made in due time, and until that statement is made I have nothing at all to say about it." Being then questioned as to the truth of the story that he had sold $500,000 of Lake Shore stock, short, he said "That is a lie! You may say that he, who tries to injure the property which he is managing for stockholders, and endeavors by any means to deteriorate its value, is a thief. They may make anything they like out of that. I say such a man is a thief." Being asked as to his confidence in the future of the road, and his idea as to whether it was likely to be materially injured by the railroad war, he reiterated what he had said before, that a road which paid its interest, kept out of debt and maintained itself in good condition, was doing as well as most roads, and as to its future the regular statements would show, and they were not to be forestalled.

RAILROAD COMBINATIONS.

REPORTS FROM THE WEST CONCERNING THE PLANS OF SCOTT AND GARRETT—A LEAGUE AGAINST NEW-YORK.

From the Chicago Tribune, June 22.

It is learned that at the late conference between the managers of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, at which the differences heretofore existing between these two lines were amicably settled, an offensive and defensive treaty between them was entered into to the effect that they will insist on making the rates for Philadelphia and Baltimore as low as possible, and assist each other in diverting all the trade they can from New-York to those cities. At the same time they will endeavor to compel the New-York lines to go back to the high rates in vogue before the war.

Mr. Joy, the President of the Michigan Central Railroad, received a dispatch from Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, last Saturday, asking him to join his road and the Baltimore and Ohio in advancing the passenger rates from Chicago to New-York to $22. Mr. Joy thought it was rather queer that Mr. Scott should ask him to make such a rate, while heretofore such requests came from the New-York Central and Erie, with which roads the Michigan Central connects, and therefore sent a dispatch to Messrs. Jewett and Vanderbilt asking them if they had agreed to make the rate $22 as formerly. They promptly answered that they had not agreed to anything of the kind, and that they believed $22 to New-York to be too high. Mr. Joy immediately answered Mr. Scott that he would not consent to make the rate $22. It had been his opinion that $18 was quite sufficient, and, so far as his road was concerned, he would under no circumstances consent to a higher rate than $20 to New-York and $24 to Boston.

In consequence of this nothing has yet been done by the trunk lines in regard to restoring the rates, and there is a prospect that the New-York lines will enter into a lively competition with the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, and thus keep the rates down to a very low figure. The Grand Trunk Railway has already taken a step in this direction, and announced yesterday that it would hereafter sell tickets limited to three days to Boston over its line via Ogdensburg or Montreal at $19. The rate for unlimited tickets is $28. Should the Grand Trunk adhere to this rate, then the rate to New-York can hardly be more than $18. The Michigan Central, which has made laudable efforts since the change in its General Superintendency to give the people of this city the lowest fares and the best accommodations, will undoubtedly follow in the path of the Grand Trunk, and make the figures to Boston the same, and to New-York about $18, unless it is prevented from doing so by the New-York Central and Erie Railroads, with which it must necessarily connect. As it is in the interest of the New-York lines to prevent Philadelphia and Baltimore from gobbling up the New York trade, they will undoubtedly act in harmony with the Michigan Central in keeping down the rates.

THE ROCK ISLAND ROAD.

The following figures are taken from the annual report of General Superintendent Hugh Riddle, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, submitted at the meeting of the stockholders held in Chicago a short time ago:

The lines of road operated by this company, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1875, remain as given in the last annual report, viz.:

		Miles.
Main line		600¾
Branches		73¾
Total		674½
The gross receipts from all sources, for the year ending March 31, 1875, were as follows:		
Gross earnings of the road		$7,388,634 76
Interest on loans		10,978 58
Total		$7,399,613 34
Operating expenses, including taxes and legal expenses		3,856,329 61
Net earnings		$3,543,283 73
From this sum there has been paid:		
Dividends, April and October	$1,678,384	
Interest on bonded debt	630,000	
Rent of Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad	125,000	—$2,433,384 00
Leaving surplus		$1,109,899 73
Add balance of income account, April 1, 1874		5,433,069 93
Present balance of income account		$6,542,969 66

THE NEW IRON AND STEEL TESTING LAW.

On July 1 the new law relative to the tests of iron and steel will go into operation and additional work will then be given to steam-boat inspectors. For the purpose of carrying out the practical tests machines of great power are being manufactured by which the tensile strength of the iron and steel used in steam-boats may be ascertained. All steam-boat inspectors will be able to have the use of these machines, as one is to be supplied to each Inspector in each district. The manufacturer is obliged by the new law to send samples for testing to the General Inspector, by whom the test will be superintended. The mark of the manufacturer will be recorded by the local inspector and the test will show whether or not the mark of the manufacturer is correct. A report of all the tests will have to be made at the close of the year at the annual meeting of the Board of Inspectors of Steam-boats. Under the new act a manufacturer is allowed to mark his goods according to the test he himself applies, but the exact strength of the iron or steel will be known after the Government test has been applied, and, in reference to boiler iron, the tests are to be particularly observed before being applied for that purpose.

ORIENTAL CURIOSITIES.

CONTINUANCE OF THE SALE AT CLINTON HALL—SPECIMENS OF JAPANESE ART, ORIENTAL BRIC-A-BRAC, AND ITALIAN FURNITURE.

The sale of Oriental curiosities at the Clinton Hall Sales-room was continued yesterday afternoon, with no abatement of interest or attendance on the part of the public. The aggregate amount of the three days' sales is about $17,000. The first article on the regular catalogue sold yesterday was a Japanese temple drum, 3½ feet in diameter, suspended in a circular red and black lacquered frame, on a stand surmounted by a magnificent gold-lacquered brass crest, the whole covered with decorations in bosses and colors, which sold for $65. The next was a full suit of Japanese armor, helmet and all, which sold for $30, and three Japanese helmets, which brought $20, $22 50, and $25, respectively. These were followed by seven small table screens, the first being of white, unvarnished wood, latticed, a portion of the frame covered with tissue paper, 4 feet long and 3 feet 6 inches high, $12 50; a pair of Chinese circular screens, birds and flowers in bright colors embroidered in silk on carved black wood stands, 26 inches high, $55; a similar pair, 29 inches high, $45, and another pair, 24 inches high, $30; a Japanese parlor screen, rosewood frame and lacquered body, with embossed ornaments in pearl and ivory, a plum-tree in full blossom, falcon and mountings in silver, 39 inches high, $75; a Chinese parlor screen, carved black wood frame, plaque, carved in steatite of variegated colors, 34 inches high, $75; same, 19 inches high, $40, and still another, same size, containing mirror, $22 50; twelve handsomely-ornamented Chinese plates, $36; two small China cups, $22; a small Japanese palanquin, of fine black and gold lacquer, completely upholstered and finished within, $17; a Japanese minature junk, fitted as a picnic box, gold and black lacquer, with pearl inlay work, basket work on the outside, $30; Japanese cabinet of hard wood, finely inlaid with woods of different shades, bronze mountings, fitted with drawers and slides, $17 50; another, rose and red wood embossed with the finest gold lacquer, silver mounted, 24 by 22 by 15 inches, $37 50; a magnificent red cinnabar Sou-chou cabinet, brass mountings, superbly carved on all sides, with drawers similarly decorated, 20 by 21 by 13, $80; a Japanese etagere, finest black lacquer, with Tycoon's crest, brass mounted, $17 50; a Japanese hard wood cabinet, bronze mountings, handsomely lacquered panels in black and gold, 22 by 14 by 30, $32 50; the same, lacquered and carved panels, inlaid with pearl, $60; similar, nearly a duplicate, $42 50; the same, hard wood with red cinnabar lacquer on front of drawers, brass mountings, 27 by 32 inches, $60; Japanese hard-wood cabinet, with folding doors and white copper mountings, $75; a black and painted lacquer Japanese picnic box, filled with utensils similarly decorated, surmounted by a large lacquer box, shell shape, covered with basket work, $30; a Japanese imperial picnic box, with Tycoon's crest of finest embossed gold and black lacquer, with two saki bottles in white copper, one drawer containing five trays, and one larger containing a saki cup in red lacquer, the whole inclosed in a black lacquer box, $65; several small Japanese etageres and stands, of red and black lacquer, carved and ornamented, from $10 to $14; a Japanese circular tripod stand and box, with folding doors, of black lacquer, studded with cameo pins in bronze, with figures in gold and silver, each surrounded with exquisite pearl inlay borders, 13 inches in diameter and 20 inches high, $85; a Japanese blackwood etagére, with carved borders, 18 inches long, $37 50; a set of Chinese toy furniture, carved and inlaid with ivory, nine pieces, $17 50; a Japanese scribe's cabinet, containing the implements of his profession, of black and gold lacquer, silver mounted, $23; a carved blackwood temple, ornamented and crested, with the god seated within, $47 50; a Japanese red lacquer bowl, with cover, decorated with fine gold lacquer, and inlaid with pictures in mother-of-pearl, 18 inches in diameter, $25; several black and red lacquer trays, ranging from $2 to $12; a pair of porcelain vases, decorated with medallion paintings in colors in platinum and gold ground, in leather case, $65; a pair of Japanese tea jars, on stands, black lacquer, imitation souchou, 20 inches high, $40; a miniature Japanese house and contents, 20 by 21 by 20 inches, $35.

Next followed some articles catalogued as Oriental bric-à-brac, the most of which brought small prices. Two old Daimio tobacco-pipes, solid silver, sold for $32 50 and $22 50, respectively; three Japanese incrusted black lacquer plates, round, 8 inches in diameter, inlaid with gold and silver, $60 the set; a magnificent specimen of malachite, on blackwood stand, $20; an ornament composed of a group of five silver storks, mounted on a bronze tree, covered with blossoms of silver, combining a beautiful conception in Japanese mythology, which teaches that the blossoming of the plum-tree, together with the return of the stork, indicates the approach of Spring, $50; a pair of silver doves, mounted on a rustic stand of carved blackwood, $25; a small screen of carved jade, mounted in fretwork frame of blackwood, on carved stand, plaque, 6 inches long, $25; a pair of the same, square jade plaques, 2 by 3 inches, $30; a pair of dark green jade tablets, carved with elaborate landscape and figure subjects in relief, the reverse engraved in lines of gold, 6 by 4 inches, mounted on carved blackwood stands, $120. Then followed a miscellaneous lot, consisting of a Roman porphyry vase on a black marble base, oval, decorated with lion's heads, $15; a silver-plated Samovar, from Moscow, $30; a long and narrow black and gold lacquer box, $30; a case of eight trays, nearly complete, as used in Japan, $27 50; a pair of singing birds, in artificial flowers and flower-pots, $40; a Japanese cabinet, inlaid with silver, $27 50. A lot of screens, paintings, drawings, &c., were next offered, the former of which sold readily at good prices, but the latter of which were not appreciated very highly. The first of these was a pair of white-back gilt-paper screens, with six leaves, ornamented with storks, &c., which sold for $135; a pair of blue-back screens, panel pictures, $85; a pair of fan-back screens, with vases of flowers, &c., painted on silk, $45; another pair of gray-back screens, painted with birds and flowers, $50; and another, with only two leaves, gilt, painted with flowers and trees, $40.

Then came a lot of drawings and paintings on paper and silk, and mounted on rollers instead of framed, which sold at prices ranging at from $2 to $12.

The sale concluded with a few specimens of Italian furniture and bronzes, which sold as follows: An old carved side-board, $265; an old carved Venetian trousseau chest, in high relief, on stand supported by chained negroes, $400; a carved armor, on table, $150; a lamp-stand, resting on a chained monkey, carved in wood, $42 50; a pair of vases, carved in wood, supported by a group of cupids, two of whom stand upon a kneeling satyr, on pedestal, 10 feet high, $420; a bronze copy of statue on Capitoline Hill, Rome—slaves holding horses, $45; another, "Lesson in Archery," $30, and a large and superb Chinese tiger's skin, nicely tanned, $45.

THE ROSE HILL SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school was last evening celebrated by a reunion and strawberry festival in the church, on Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue. The interior of the edifice was tastefully embellished with flowers and rare plants, the walls being decorated with tablets bearing the names of the pastors and Sunday-school Superintendents of the church since its establishment. The exercises included appropriate singing by the congregation, a brief historical sketch of the Sunday-school, by Brother Moore, and addresses by Rev. Messrs. Clark, Taylor, Osborn, Fletcher, Seaman, Dickenson, and Stephenson. The Rose Hill Sunday-school was established in 1824, by a number of ladies, who, after holding several preliminary meetings, on Nov. 9 of that year collected together a number of children in a house in Boston road, now Lexington avenue. This impromptu school subsequently became an independent Methodist organization, auxiliary to the church in Twenty-seventh street.

OBSTRUCTORS OF THE CITY CENSUS.

The Secretary of State has directed Corporation Attorney Ruggles to prosecute the following persons for their refusal to give information to the census enumerators: Mrs. M. B. Sensendorfer, No. 104 West Thirty-first street; Mrs. Lewis, No. 145 West Twentieth street; Michael Devine, No. 226 East Forty-fifth street; Mrs. English, No. 43 East Twelfth street; Mrs. Mackey, No. 33 East Thirteenth street; Mrs. McCue, No. 69 Sheriff street; Anne Buckley, No. 354 Second avenue; John Looram, No. 271 Avenue A; Owen Mulready, No. 530 East Thirteenth street; Mary Fagan, No. 503 East Thirteenth street; George Gardner, No. 53 South street; Thomas Ayling, No. 317 East Fourteenth street; Willoughby Harris, No. 324 East Twenty-seventh street; Jacob T. Vanderhoff, No. 48 West Twelfth street; Paul Surdreau, No. 52 University place; Mrs. Wheat, No. 110 East Fifty-ninth street; F. G. Minder, No. 56 Walker street, and Isaac Vogel, No. 8 White street.

TAMMANY OPPONENTS.

ELEMENTS OF A WIDESPREAD DISAFFECTION.

DEMOCRATS ORGANIZING IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY TO CRUSH TAMMANY HALL UNDER ITS PRESENT LEADERS—THE MEETING AT DELMONICO'S—VIEWS OF EX-RECORDER SMITH, JUDGE SPAULDING, AND EMANUEL B. HART.

The many elements in the Democratic Party opposed to Tammany Hall under the management of "Boss" Kelly, are beginning to organize in all parts of the City, and there are strong indications at present that they will be working as a powerful and solid body at the election next Fall. The movement, which was recently begun in earnest in the Twentieth Assembly District, is gaining strength, and it is probable that district committees like the one formed there will be organized in all the Assembly Districts and wards of the City. The gentlemen who are taking a prominent part in this particular movement are men well acquainted with politics, including among their number Judge Spaulding, of the Marine Court, ex-Recorder James M. Smith, Joseph Blumenthal, Justice F. M. Bixby, Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, Judges Murray and John W. Barbour, Gershen N. Hermann, Gideon J. Tucker, William Hitchman, John McCool, Dr. Feodore Mierson, and others equally well known.

A meeting of the leaders of the new opposition party was held at Delmonico's on Monday night, and yesterday a caucus was held at the office of Justice Bixby, in Park place. The business of the caucus related chiefly to methods of organization and other matters of detail. Several plans in regard to the proper way to constitute the General or Central Committee of the party were presented, some of the members of the caucus favoring a direct representative in the committee from each election District, and others only a representative from each Assembly District. The latter plan was generally regarded as the best, as the former, if adopted, would make too large a Managing Committee.

No conclusion was reached yesterday, the matter being left for decision at another meeting.

Ex-Recorder Smith, who is one of the prominent leaders in the new party, retired from politics at the time of the Ring exposures, but is still a prominent and influential member of the Democratic Party. He has, it is understood, come forward at the present juncture at the urgent request of some of the anti-Tammany Democrats. When spoken to yesterday by a TIMES reporter, in reference to the new organization, Mr. Smith said that the new anti-Tammany party was a very formidable organization, composed of those who had heretofore acted with and been very prominent members of the Democratic Party attached to Tammany Hall; that the movement originated among the rank and file of the party, and not with leading politicians; that many men of influence had been urged and solicited to adopt some course by which the votes of the masses could count, instead of 1,000 men being controlled by one, and that things had lately occurred which had induced men who had heretofore been leading men in Tammany Hall to consult together and see if a different class of men—men whose position was such as would inspire confidence in the community—could not be induced to combine and adopt some course that would make votes at primary elections count as well as votes in the ballot-box. A number of gentlemen, he said, had taken the matter into consideration and were determined, if it was possible, that the voters of the City should control the nominations instead of the nominations being controlled by a few individuals. As things were now operated, if 1,000 votes should be cast for a member of Tammany Hall, or a delegate to any convention opposed to Tammany Hall, and twenty-five in favor of the Tammany nominee, the nominee of the minority would be the successful party. The voters at last understand this policy. They understand that they are used for purposes of no benefit whatever to them, but to advance the interests of others in whom they have no interest. As I understand the movement of the new organization, the ex-Recorder continued, the intention is that the voters and not the wire pullers shall control the elections; in other words, that the Democracy shall be in principle and reality what it is in name. The gentlemen engaged in this movement are men of energy, and are deeply interested in its success, and from what I have seen and heard in reference to the dissatisfaction with Tammany Hall, the movement is a formidable one against them.

Judge Spaulding, when spoken to on the subject, said that as far as was known, there was no disposition on the part of the gentlemen composing the new party, to look for any favor for themselves. There was no desire on the part of any of them to put themselves forward for any office in the gift of the people of the City and County; but it was considered by them, and had been for a long time, that the Democratic Party was in a hopelessly disordered state, and in actual danger of annihilation, in consequence of the incompetent management of the present leaders. Unless a determined and persistent effort was at once made by the Democratic voters of the City to remedy this state of things, the most disastrous consequences would result to the Democratic Party throughout the entire country. The new movement had been set on foot, and brought to its present stage, not for the purpose of advancing the interests of any man, clique or faction, but for the purpose of bringing in, combining, and cementing in a solid organization all the dissatisfied elements in a general and determined movement against the leaders of Tammany Hall. It was deemed of vital necessity that something should be done to save the party, and for this reason, and this alone, they had taken steps for forming a separate Democratic organization in this City. They would not accept any overtures from Tammany Hall; they were opposed to that organization, and would have no affiliation with it. The new organization had been working steadily, and numbered in its ranks men of unquestioned ability as political leaders, who sought no compensation for themselves or their friends. It would be a powerful combination of independent voters and Democrats dissatisfied with John Kelly's mismanagement, who would labor zealously for the overthrow of Tammany. They had no doubt that the new movement, gaining popularity hourly as it did, and strengthened by fresh accessions from among the rank and file of Tammany who had been ignored by the men they had placed in positions, would prove fully capable of hurling the present leaders, or rather leader, of Tammany Hall from power. He had nothing personally to say against John Kelly, the man who had constituted himself dictator of Tammany Hall. Mr. Kelly was a man of intelligence, integrity, and refinement; but he was obstinate, self-willed, pugnacious, and unconciliatory, and unquestionably incapable of administering the affairs of the great Democratic Party in this City. The present disaffection in the ranks of the Democrats had all been brought about by the incapacity of the Tammany leaders, and had been the means of giving birth to the new political party, which would undoubtedly be on the winning side on election day.

Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, who was formerly the Chairman of Tammany Hall General Committee, and is the leader of the opposition in the Twentieth District, was questioned last evening in relation to the prospects of the new movement, and made the following statement: "The meeting at Delmonico's on Monday night was a success in every respect. There was a general interchange of opinions as to the best course to be pursued, resulting in the appointment of a committee which has since conferred with numbers of prominent Democrats in good standing, and has received from them assurances of hearty co-operation in any properly devised plan to destroy the autocratic power which has so long ruled the Democracy of this City. John Kelly has become so offensive in his dictation as to be positively unbearable to any man having the least sense of self-respect. He has not only endeavored to control the actions of members of the Legislature, and prescribe to them how they shall vote, but he has tried in the harshest manner to discipline members of the General Committee and of the district committees who have not strictly acted in accordance with his views. By means of his inspectors of election in the several Assembly districts he has, under the name of 'regularity,' repeatedly rendered of no effect the votes of large majorities who desired to express their independent views, and this was carried on in such a high-handed manner in the Twentieth District as to leave no recourse except independent action. There is little doubt in my mind about the success of this new movement, and I think that our next meeting will demonstrate the fact that we have not only the weight of respectability but also of numbers on our side."

Mr. Hart was asked whether Mr. John Morrissey was now or probably would be identified with this defection, and he replied: "I have no knowledge of any overtures having been received from him, and we certainly have made none. We neither seek nor desire any alliance with him."

Mr. Morrissey, on being asked whether he was in sympathy with the opposition to Tammany, and whether he intended to take any further action at present in reference to his own troubles with Tammany Hall, replied that they were matters on which he did not wish to converse, and on which he had nothing to say.

SOUTHERN KNIGHTS TEMPLAR RETURNING HOME.

The Richmond Commandery of Knights Templar arrived in this City yesterday on their way home from the Bunker Hill Centennial. The trip down the Sound was made on the steamer Stonington, of the Providence Line, which reached New-York at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The visitors were met at the wharf by the Palestine Commandery, of this City, and escorted to the St. Nicholas Hotel, which remained their head-quarters during the day. At 10 o'clock, the visitors, eighty in number, repaired in a body to the Masonic Temple at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, where they were shown over the building by Grand Commander Ellwood E. Thorne. In the evening a party of the Richmond Knights, accompanied by their wives, visited Gilmore's Concert Garden at the invitation of Sir John Scott, of Morton Commandery, of this City. The visitors express themselves as highly pleased with their reception in Boston and Providence, and especially in the latter city. They will leave for Richmond this morning via Philadelphia and Washington, and expect to reach home by Friday morning. An invitation to pass a few days in Philadelphia as the guests of Commandery No. 2, of that city, has been reluctantly declined, owing to business engagements on the part of the members.

THE PROPOSED NEW CIGAR STAMP.

THE MANUFACTURERS OBJECT TO IT BECAUSE OF INCONVENIENCE TO THE SMOKER, AND FOR OTHER REASONS—THE GOVERNMENT SUFFICIENTLY PROTECTED AT PRESENT.

A TIMES reporter called on several manufacturing firms in the lower part of the City yesterday to inquire into their views as to the merits of the new design for cigar stamps proposed by the Internal Revenue Bureau. By this plan, in addition to the stamp now placed on the outside of the box, coupons attached to the stamp are to be placed on each cigar before it is packed in the box. The manufacturers were unanimous in condemning the adoption of this design. They said it would involve much additional labor and time, and would materially add to the cost of cigar-making. The stamp would have to be fastened to the cigar with paste or gum, and no matter where it was placed, would cause annoyance to the consumer. If placed on the part that went into the mouth of the smoker, it would be annoying and distasteful, and if on any other part, it would have to be removed before smoking, because it would cause a disagreeable smell in burning, and spoil the flavor of the cigar. It would, they said, be difficult to remove the stamp without breaking the wrapper, and the gum or paste could never be entirely removed, which in burning would be disagreeable. They thought that there were already a sufficient nmmber of safeguards adopted by the Government, and they did not believe that the revenue suffered to any serious extent by frauds in using boxes more than once. The law was sufficiently explicit on this subject, and it would be a very easy matter to see that it was enforced. All stamps on boxes must be defaced by the retail dealer upon opening the box, and a careful system of inspection would, they thought, soon put an end to any fraudulent use of old boxes. Reputable manufacturers, or manufacturers doing a reasonable business, never used old boxes. That was only done by men who made cigars in their own rooms or houses, and who sold them furtively. No man doing anything that might be called a business would be guilty of such frauds, as the risk he would run would not be compensated by the advantage gained. Another objection urged by the manufacturers is that under the proposed system a large outlay would be required on the part of the manufacturers which would be very onerous and restrict their business. Under the present system they do not stamp their cigars until they are sold, but were the new plan adopted they would have to stamp their cigars as they packed them. A manufacturer having a million cigars on hand would be compelled to have a large capital employed in stamps alone without any return from it, and in case of a fire the stamps would be burned unless they were insured with the cigars, which would involve an additional expense in insurance. As it is now, the manufacturer can buy the stamps as he wants them, and no large outlay is required. This plan, they say, is not new; it was spoken of about two years ago, but not meeting with any encouragement was then abandoned. The manufactures think that there are some frauds by men who manufacture on a small scale at their homes, but they say that they are comparatively few, and that they do not think the revenue suffers to any considerable extent under the system now in operation, as the precautions adopted by the Government are very thorough, and are impossible to be evaded in any manufactory of any importance.

THE NEW-GRENADA EARTHQUAKE.

The steam-ship Andes, which arrived at this port from Maracaibo late on Tuesday night, brought further particulars concerning the recent terrible earthquake which destroyed the town of Cucuta, in New-Grenada. From persons who had reached Maracaibo from Cucuta shortly before the steamer sailed, it was learned that the loss of life and property was much greater than was at first supposed. Cucuta and all the surrounding villages within a radius of twenty miles were completely destroyed by the severity of the shock. At Cucuta alone it is estimated that between two and three thousand persons lost their lives, while the loss of property will far exceed $8,000,000. Many serious losses of life and property were also occasioned by the rain, and by bands of robbers, who organized immediately after the shock had passed away for the purpose of plundering the houses prostrated. The Custom-house and coffee warehouses situated in "Los Cachas" were first attacked by a band of these marauders, but they were driven off before any serious damage had been done by them, and forces have now been organized in most of the neighboring cities and towns and sent on to the scene of the disaster for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of those who had escaped the effects of the shock. The merchants of Maracaibo, in order to relieve as much as possible of the great destitution which prevails in and about Cucuta, have started subscription funds for the purpose of establishing a provisionary station at San Buenna, a small town situated within a few miles of the doomed city.

IMMIGRATION TO SANTO DOMINGO.

Mr. L. Del Monte, the Consul of the Republic of Santo Domingo at this port, received by the last mail from that island a proclamation issued by the President of the Republic, Mr. Ignacio M. Gonzalez, inviting immigration, and holding out inducements to immigrants desiring to settle in the island, to follow agricultural pursuits. The following exemptions and privileges are offered: All persons, native or foreign, desiring to engage in cultivating sugar-cane in the island, and using steam power, are allowed the free importation of machinery, implements, and material of all kinds for the construction of the sugar-house and other needful edifices. The free importation, for the period of three years, from May 28, 1875, of all provisions for the use of the operatives. These provisions shall be lard, oil, rice, codfish, mackerel, family beef, and dried beef from Buenos Ayres. The free importation of the household furniture of the immigrant, the kerosene necessary for the use of the plantation, and the lubricants needed for the machinery. Exemption from military service of all natives employed on the plantations except in time of civil or foreign war. Coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco plantations, or plantations for the cultivation of any produce for exportation, shown to be of equal importance to the sugar plantations, will be allowed the same privileges. The quantity of provisions considered necessary for the ordinary use of the plantations will be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE SCHUETZEN FEST.

The three days' festival of the New-York Schuetzen Corps closed yesterday at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. At 6:30 the shooting ceased and the prizes were awarded to the successful competitors. Christopher Bruno, of New-York, won the King prize on the eagle target, and received the gold medal. The presentation was made by Miss Annie Gerdts. J. F. Rathgen, of Hoboken, won the first prize, $25, on the man target, and W. Schollerman, of New-York, the second. On the bull's-eye target J. F. Raschen won the first prize, a gold medal valued at $75. William Hayes, of Newark, made ten rings on the ring target, and won the first prize, $20 in cash. William Klein, of New-York, won the $25 prize. On the Creedmoor target J. F. Rathgen took the leading prize, $15 in money. Philip Klein, of New-York, won the second, $10. G. Schalk, of Newark, was the winner of $20, the first prize on the stick target, and William Hayes the second, $18.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, is prepared to make Loans upon bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of Title. This Society also issues the most desirable forms of policies upon selected lives, including the Tontine Savings Fund Plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The Society has assets of twenty-eight millions of dollars, and has a cash annual income of ten millions of dollars. Its average annual business during the past five years ($14,330,658) has been greater than that of any other Company.

The Best Soap for Family Use is Pyle's O. K. This is the verdict of thousands. 350 Washington st.

The Commissariat of the Body.

The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the natural sustenance of every organ. If disordered the whole body languishes; but, however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The regularity in its operations which this grand tonic alterative establishes is the most direct means of obviating physical debility, impurities of the blood, and affections of the discharging organs. We know that if digestion or the habit of the body is obstructed the entire physique is weakened in consequence of insufficient conversion of the food into blood; and it is equally certain that the refuse of the system not being wholly thrown off is sure to contaminate the vital fluid and surcharge the bowels and kidneys with vitiated matter which weakens and inflames them. The Bitters, by strengthening the organs of discharge, enables them to act vigorously, and thus liberates the pent up waste which would otherwise work incalculable injury.

No Use of Any Longer Taking the Large, repulsive, griping, drastic, and nauseous pills, composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating, cathartic. The Pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.

It is Never Too Late

to cleanse the teeth and render the breath odoriferous with fragrant SOZODONT, but it is best to use this wonderful vegetable elixir before the teeth begin to fail and the breath to lose its freshness.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

A large proportion of the female sex suffer from peculiar diseases, which the Peruvian Syrup will cure.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

LEE—TOWER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Pottsville, Penn., June 16, by Rev. William H. Furness, of Philadelphia, RICHARD H. LEE and DEBORAH T. TOWER, both of Pottsville.

WITHERELL—McGRORTY.—On Tuesday, June 22, at Metuchen, N. J., by Rev. L. W. Norton, NATHANIEL WITHERELL, of New-York, to Miss REBECCA McGRORTY, of Metuchen.

DIED.

APPLETON.—On June 22, of apoplexy, JOHN W. V. APPLETON, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons-in-law, George A. Jeremiah and George F. Lord, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Collegiate Church, corner of Lafayette place and 4th st., without further invitation.

BOWNE.—On Wednesday, 23d inst., at Staten Island, ELIZA AKERLY, wife of Samuel Bowne, and youngest daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Akerly, of New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late residence, Stapleton, Staten Island.

CARTER.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Wednesday the 23d inst., FRANK CARTER, M. D.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Broadway, White Plains, on Friday at 4 o'clock.

☞ Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

DE VERRY.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Monday evening, the 21st inst., BERTHA DE VERRY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 25th inst., at St. James Church, Newtown, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRISSELL.—At Omaha, Neb., Sabbath, June 20, EZRA REED FRISSELL.

Services at the residence of Miss M. Fanny Dodd, Bloomfield, N. J., at 3:30 o'clock Saturday, 26th inst.

HOFFMANN.—At Hoboken, N. J., June 23, at 1:50 A. M., CHRISTIAN J. S. HOFFMANN, in the 35th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at 10 A. M. Friday, June 25, from his late residence, No. 257 Garden st., Hoboken, N. J.

HOGENCAMP.—On Wednesday, June 23, SOPHIE, daughter of Daniel and the late Clarissa Hogencamp, in the 23d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 145 West 125th st., on Friday afternoon, 25th, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Oak Hill, Nyack.

LORE.—At his country residence, near Auburn, N. Y., on Sunday morning, June 20, in the 60th year of his age, Rev. DALLAS D. LORE, D. D., editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate.*

The interment will take place from Palmyra, N. J., and funeral exercises will be held there at 1 o'clock Friday. The train leaving New-York at 9:25 A. M., via the Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive in time. Return trains, 3:56 and 5 o'clock P. M. There will also be funeral exercises at his late residence, Auburn, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

McNAUGHTON.—Of diphtheria, on Tuesday night, June 22, BESSIE WALKER, eldest child of Daniel C. and Jennie W. McNaughton, aged 4 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 65 Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock, on Friday.

NEWTON.—At Smithtown, Long Island, on the evening of June 22, ANNIE M. GOULD, wife of Sanford Newton.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Smithtown Branch, at 3 P. M., Friday, June 25.

PARK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 21, LAURA V. H., wife of Trenor W. Park, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, June 24, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 130 Hicks st., Brooklyn.

SUCKLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 22, RUTSEN SUCKLEY, of Rhinebeck, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral at Rhinebeck on Thursday at 3 P. M., from the M. E. Church.

VOORHEES.—On Monday, June 21, Mrs. LOUISA M. VOORHEES, widow of James H. Voorhees, aged 67.

Funeral on Thursday, June 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., from Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th av., corner of 28th st.

WEBB.—On Tuesday, June 22, JOSEPH WEBB, son of Ann P. and the late Lemuel Webb, in the 50th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 177 Gold st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATSON.—At Taylor's Falls, Minn., on Thursday, June 17, GAVIN H. WATSON, aged 38 years.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. Peter Reid, at Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, June 24, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family and members of the New-York Stock Board are invited to attend. Train leaves foot of Chambers st., Pavonia Ferry, Erie Railway, at 12 M.

WHEELER.—At North Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday, June 22, 1875, SARAH M. BROWNING, wife of Major Dudley R. Wheeler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

A DULL, LEADEN EXPRESSION OF EYE in children, is most frequently the result of worms in the stomach. It is no wonder the little ones feel badly, when the worms are demanding constant food. Give them (the worms) a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and work them out of the system.

FOR CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH NOTHING equals BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is purely vegetable, and may be used internally or externally with perfect confidence. No Family should be without it. It goes right to the part affected, and gives instant relief. All druggists sell it.

SPANISH ART EXHIBITION!

At the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

R. Guerrero's collection of Paintings and Water Colors, by Spanish masters, old and modern; a very interesting and valuable collection of Pictures of this school of art.

The above just received from Madrid, Spain, and will be sold by auction on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 24 and 25, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 26, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On SATURDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, great sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICEST NEW MUSIC!—"MARCH TRIOmphale," Rud. Aronson. 40 cents; "Sleigh-ride Galop," 50 cents; "Two Orphans" Waltz, 75 cents; "Red Cross" March, 75 cents; "Firm Step" March, 30 cents; "Embarrassment," Abt, 30 cents; "One Hundred Years Ago," vocal march, 40 cents.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale made at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, June 23, was one by William Kennelly, who, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 50 by 100, on the south side of Cottage street, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, known as lot No. 233 on village map, for $1,920. For the premises Nos. 147 and 149 East Twenty-second street, between Lexington and Third avenues, offered at an administratrix' sale by Richard V. Harnett, bids up to $31,700 were received, but no sale was effected. The legal sale, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of a house and lot on Carmine street, west of Bedford street, was adjourned to July 7, and the sale, by A. H. Muller & Son, of the "Fleetwood Trotting Course," to July 13. No other business was transacted.

At Port Morris, Morrisania, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Tuesday, June 22, by order of heirs to close estate of Levinus Austin, deceased, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold forty-five lots, located respectively on the Southern Boulevard, Prospect street, and One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, for $17,285, in the aggregate, and a house on the West Farms road for $3,800. Details of the sale are appended. The auction was largely attended, and, although the prices realized ruled low, the result was considered a success. The sale at Jamaica, Long Island, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., on the same day as the above, did not result as favorably, for after one piece of property had been sold, owing to the manifest want of interest in the proceedings, the sale was postponed until Autumn.

We desire to call special attention to the sale which is to take place to-day at Elizabeth, N. J., in charge of Mr. Johnson. The property to be offered is a magnificent one, and the auction deserves the attention of capitalists.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The sales noticed for to-day, all but the last named at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth street. Also, similar sale, George Putnam Smith, Esq., Referee, of one two-story house, 50 by 50, one stable and plot 75 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, north side, extending through to West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brick house, with lot 20 by 78, on Third avenue, west side, 80 feet south of Eighty-eighth street. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, R. P. Lee, Esq., Referee, of nine two-story and basement brick houses, with plot 222.3 by 100, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, south side, 225 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court partition sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of one building, with lot 20 by 50, on Greenwich street, north-west corner of Duane street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of one lot on East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, south side, 275 feet east of Second avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 25 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James D. Merriam, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Elizabeth, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of 250 choice lots, bounded by Broad and Prince streets and Parker road, also the mansion, with grounds 441 by 500, known as the homestead of Mr. Amory, fronting on Salem avenue, extending through to Westminster avenue; also the three-story factory and stores, with lots, Nos. 265 to 269 Morris avenue, near Union Depot.

EXCHANGE SALE—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 plot on Cottage st., s. s., Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, known as lot No. 233 on village map, 50x100	$1,920

SUBURBAN SALES—TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

PORT MORRIS, MORRISANIA, TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot corner Southern boulevard and 147th st.; D. Knabe	$1,100
1 lot on Southern boulevard, adjoining; D. Knabe	1,000
1 lots on Southern boulevard, adjoining; D. Knabe	1,960
1 lot on 147th st., rear of above; B. C. Hawkins	420
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; S. Wilkinson	420
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; J. Janes	400
4 lots on 147th st., adjoining; R. C. Chesborough, each	360
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; Charles Ebman	3..5
4 lots on 147th st., adjoining; Louis Mott, each	300
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; F. Sebuh	305
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; P. Hesselopp	305
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; R. C. Chesborough	250
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; S. Wilkinson	215
2 lots on Bungay Creek and 147th st.; R. C. Chesborough	400
6 lots on 147th st., adjoining; R. C. Chesborough, each	200
1 lot on corner of 147th st. and Prospect st.; G. Dowty	1,060
1 lot on 147th st., 125 ft. from Prospect st.; McNally	400
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; Louis Mott	610
2 lots on 147th st., adjoining; C. Dowty, each	400
4 lots on 147th st., adjoining; H. C. Mapes, each	360
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; D. Kelly	345
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; A. C. Kittelton	335
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; W. Tompkins	310
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; W. Tompkins	300
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; P. Callahan	290
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; Mrs. Slattery	270
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; H. C. Mapes	235
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; H. C. Mapes	225
1 lot on 147th st., adjoining; P. Lawler	185
1 two-story frame house and plot, 100x200, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, on the West Farms road; C. Rowland	3,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 22.

231st st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Woodlawn av., 75x100; M. Brennan to Catharine Hurley	$2,000
Macdougal st., n. w. corner Amity st., 20x65.9; F. Hinsdale, Referee, to H. Hughes	15,825
6th st., n. s., 52 ft. w. of Avenue D, 41x22.9; W. K. Thorn, Jr., to Kate, wife of J. Haukon	3,200
52d st., s. s., 150.3 ft. e. of 1st av., 18.9x100.5; C. W. West, Referee, to Esther Ramus	7,200
76th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; The Second Union Co-operative Land and Building Society of New-York to C. Miller	3,500
80th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x102.2; E. D. Gale, Referee, to S. V. R. Cruger	11,300
85th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Catharine M. C. Schultze, wife of Henry F., to T. J. Crombie	13,000
111th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.10; T. J. Crombie to Catharine M. C., wife of H. F. Schultze	16,000
135th st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 5th av., 50x99.11; Agnes, wife of J. Warnke, to P. Bohnet	8,000
Same property; H. Harjen to Agnes, wife of J. Warnke	5,000
152d st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x99.11; 153d st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x99.11; J. A. Deering to J. Lockwood	10,000
Franklin av., n. w. s., part lot No. 131, Findlay's map of Morrisania, 30x88; Mary M. Verlander to A. F. Kinnersley	1,250
Lexington av., n. w. corner Gray st., 100x100, Mount Hope; Jane Walker to Eliza Ellis, one-quarter part	1,575
Same property; Jane Walker to E. Beut, three-quarters part	4,725
Opdyke av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights; W. Barnard to Adelbert J. Howe	550
Prospect av., w. s., lot No. 116 map of Mount Hope, 100x150; T. Farwell to W. S. Smith	1,103
1st av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 53d st., 25.2x100; M. Murray to J. Murray	22,000
2d av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of 118th st., 20x50; H. Hartjen to Agnes, wife of J. Warnke	5,000
3d av., e. s., No. 1,979, 25x52; P. M. Weldon to E. Murray	13,500
12th av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 130th st., 25x100; Ezra H. Leger to C. Woolley	2,250
Boston Post Road, s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of West Farms to Westchester road, 25x100, West Farms; O. Norman to J. Livingston	2,000
Lane from Marin Snidys, from King's Bridge to William's Bridge Road, s. s., 280 ft. n. w. of said road, 25x100, Yonkers; P. Hughes to Elizabeth C., wife of D. Coffey	400

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 212, Rooms Nos. 6, 7, and 8, 4 years, per year	1,000
Fulton st., No. 252, 3 years, per year	2,500
Whitehall st., No. 59, store and basement, 2 1-12 years	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to

W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUT $500 CASH REQUIRED TO OWN your dwelling in a beautiful location near this City; $1,000 pays for the house and lot; also one at $3,000; only part cash needed; balance in easy payments; own your home and be happy. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M., at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A private family, on the banks of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country-seat of unsurpassed elegance and beauty; grounds about forty acres with a fine water front; mansion large; rooms numerous; suitable for a family of wealth. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—Splendid country residence of twenty-one acres, with 800 feet water right on the bay; extensive dwellings, out-buildings, graperies, &c.; terms easy. Apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, Montauk Insurance Company, No. 190 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places on the banks of the Hudson, at Nyack; seven to ten acres of land, one large new house and carriage-house and stable, and two small houses and greenhouse; large house has all modern conveniences; houses and stables all supplied with spring water; large variety of fruits, &c.; frontage on the river, with dock and slip for boating, bathing, and fishing; fine view up and down the river and of the opposite shore for miles. Call or address the OWNER, No. 735 Broadway, New-York, care of W. C. Wemyss.

$11,500.—HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT; size lot, 100 by 105; house well furnished; gas, water, &c.; $4,000 cash, $2,500 in three months; $5,000 on first mortgage; plenty of shade; good location; ten minutes' from depot; better terms can be made. Address HOUSE, Lock Box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY-PLACE FOR SALE.—Forty acres excellent land pleasantly situated near the village of Rhinebeck, on the main road to depot; has large dwelling-house and barns in good order; plenty of fruit and shade; fine view of the Catskill Mountains; ten minutes' walk to Post Office; will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. For particulars, apply to D. MORRIS Rhinebeck, N. Y., or to JAS. H. WELCH, No. 383 West st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A beautiful farm of ninety-seven acres, near Port Richmond, Staten Island; has dwelling-house, barn, &c.; seventy-five acres tillable land, twenty-two acres woodland; terms very easy.

For particulars apply to

GEO. H. SCOTT,
No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LET
EVERY MAN OWN REAL ESTATE
Peremptory Sale of Forty-one Lots.

GEO. HOBART SCOTT, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of

Messrs. Sullivan, Kobbe, and Fowler, Attorneys.

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875,

at 12 o'clock, M.,

The property comprising most of the block bounded by 1st av., East River, and 100th and 101st sts.

These lots will in five years be surrounded by houses and have quadrupled in value. This is the last opportunity to get cheap lots in New-York City.

NO RESERVE.

Terms easy. For particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine st., or to the attorneys, Drexel Buildings, Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN W. STOWELL, bankrupt:

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge of said District, in the above entitled case, filed in the City of New-York on the 29th day of May, 1875, in the office of the Clerk of said court, I will offer at public sale on the premises herein described, on SATURDAY the 10th day of July next, at three o'clock P. M., the following described premises, viz.:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon situated lying and being in the village of Port Jervis, County of Orange, and State of New-York, on the corner of Main and Canal sts., and known and designated on maps of lands formerly of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, as lot number one hundred and fourteen, (114,) and a part of lot number one hundred and fifteen, (115,) being six feet in width on the south-westerly side thereof, fronting on Main st., and extending back the same width to the rear thereof, which said premises, as a whole, are bounded on the south-west by Main st., on the south-east by that part of lot number one hundred and fifteen (115) not hereby described, on the north-east by lot number one hundred and seventeen, (117,) and on the north west by Canal st. Being the same property conveyed by John Conkling to the said Franklin W. Stowell by deed bearing date the first day of April, 1872, and recorded in Orange County Records for Deeds, Liber 241 on page 310, on the third day of April, 1872.

The above-described property will be sold for cash on the day and time above named.

je24-law3wTh CHARLES ST. JOHN, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property comprises six acres of land, with the first-class brick dwelling erected thereon. The house contains all modern improvements, has wide piazzas front and rear, and is suitable for a Winter or Summer residence, or for a hotel or college. The land extends from Broadway to the Hudson River, with water grant on the same. The place is supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, garden, &c.; also large stable and carriage-house and is about five minutes' walk from the depot. The location and neighborhood are unrivaled. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine street.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO RENT.

A house suitable for a large family, pleasantly situated in the village of Torringford, Litchfield County, Conn., will be rented for the season, partly furnished if desired, at a low rent. The house has been recently renovated and is very desirable for a quiet and comfortable Summer residence. Ample grounds are connected with the house, good stables, carriage-house, ice-house, &c. The privilege of purchase, after this season, will be given the tenants. Apply at room No. 18, No. 74 Wall st., New-York.

TWENTY-SIXTH ST., ADJOINING 4TH av.—A thoroughly furnished three-story high stoop brown-stone dwelling to rent low. Owner would reserve one room with board.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED COTTAGE at Bay Shore, Great South Bay, Long Island; to let for the year or season; immediate possession given; drives, boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; rent $250 the season.

J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th av.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE AT SEA CLIFF, 14 rooms; on the shore; charming location for the Summer; fine fishing and bathing. Inquire of J. SAMMIS, No 337 West 35th st., or SAMUEL COX, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT, ON south side of the street, between 30th and 50th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Address, giving lowest price for cash, ALBERT JAMES, Station D.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, without children; man as gardener and coachman, woman as laundress; short distance in the country. Apply for two days, from 10 to 12, at No. 134 Pearl st., room No. 14.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN A PRIVATE house; one capable and willing to work; satisfactory reference required. Call at No. 716 5th av. Thursday and Friday, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED.—A STRONG, TIDY, PROTESTANT woman as kitchen-maid; wages $14; good references required. Apply at St. Luke's Hospital from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; MARried. Address, giving name of references, &c., P., Box No. 140 Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A MIDDLE-aged woman; one who fully understands pastry and bread-making, meats, &c.; good references. Address J. R., No. 231 East 29th st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN AS COMPANION to a servant in charge of a house for the Summer; board and lodging an equivalent for all the service required. Apply to Mrs. WINTER, No. 51 West 10th st.

WANTED.—A NURSE, A PROTESTANT GERMAN or American girl; none but those having best of references need apply. Call at No. 225 West 22d st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; family small; wages $12 per month. Call at No. 35 West 18th st.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER; STATE AGE, SALARY, and references. Address J. G., No. 652 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN who must be a thorough scholar in English, French, and German, and able to translate these languages with correctness and literary skill; one possessed of mechanical tastes and knowledge preferred; any one possessing the above requirements, and prepared to accept a small salary, can find a good position and prospects of advancement. Address MORGAN, Box No. 2,874 Post Office, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FATED TO BE FREE.

JEAN INGELOW'S NEW NOVEL,
FATED TO BE FREE.

A Sequel to "Off the Skelligs," will be ready July 1.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE IS ANXIOUS to secure situations for three most excellent servants; a cook who has lived with her six years, is competent and trustworthy; a laundress and chamber-maid, and a waitress. Can be seen at residence, No. 22 West 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY WANTS A situation to take charge of an office or library, or picture gallery. Address by note, Mrs. S., 218 8th av.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants for all capacities constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S, No. 131 East 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, young Swede girl, as chamber-maid and excellent waitress; can take entire charge of a dining-room, care and clean silver, glass, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A competent laundress for City or country; has good references and is a civil and capable servant. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private boarding-house; best City reference. Address A. S., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy Protestant girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care of silver, glassware, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and laundress; country preferred; City and country reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on machine; best of City reference. Call or address No. 114 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A nice girl, in a quiet private family; can help with any work; good place preferred to big wages; City reference. Call at No. 329 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A REspectable Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 286 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, willing, neat, tidy, and very industrious; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, FOR A MOST valuable chamber-maid; is capable of filling any position. Apply at present employer's, No. 31 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, with good City references; she is quick, tidy, and a first-class waitress. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and assist at washing and ironing; reference. Apply at No. 528 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and tidy, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; would do housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; can go well recommended. Call at No. 145 East 122d st., near 3d av., Harlem.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; good City reference; no objections to go short distance in the country. Call at No. 362 West 42d st., corner 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has best City reference; country or City. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG, NEAT, TIDY, smart girl, as up-stairs girl, with good City references; waits and does chamber-work and washing in a nice small family, either in a City or country family. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has three years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 242 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid; is a first-class waitress; no objection to go to the country; good City references. Call at No. 306 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; country preferred; best City reference. Apply at No. 122 West 19th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference from last place. Call at 122 West 20th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT Scotch cook and laundress; does very best family cooking, bread, biscuits, pies, &c., and unsurpassed laundry work; is active, obliging, and can do the work of a good-sized family; City or country; reference in City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; A THOROUGH family cook; meats, game, pastries; makes excellent soups; good bread and biscuit baker; five years' best reference from last place; neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK, who can take charge of milk and butter; is a good baker and a first-class cook, with good recommendations; country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; SHE IS A good cook and capable washer and ironer, or general house-work for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH SEVERAL years' City recommendations; she is an excellent cook and a thorough washer and ironer; steady, civil, and reliable. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COLORED woman; good cook, washer, ironer, and general house-work; for City or country; with good references. Seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 8th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman in a small private family as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish girl, with eight months' reference from last place; she can make good bread; is a very good plain cook. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook, in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the coarse washing; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 312 5th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO COMPETENT girls; one as cook, and to assist with the washing; and the other as waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid; City or country; well recommended by their present employer. Call at No. 42 West 22d st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook; the other as waitress or to do the entire work of a private family; both understand the work perfectly; best of reference; City or country. Call or address No. 241 East 75th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, plain pastries; is also an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL FOR GENeral work; is strong, neat, and a good plain cook, washer and ironer; wants a steady place; City or country; can make butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly in all its branches; has several years' City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO FULLY understands her business; fowls, boning, larding, desserts of all descriptions; has City recommendations. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS A capable cook in everything required, especially for a hotel or Summer boarding-house or steamer; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 48 King st., in the rear.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook and excellent laundress; is willing and obliging; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT PERson as first-class cook in a private family; best City references; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 413 East 17th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work; good washer and ironer; City or country; reference. Call at No. 233 Sullivan st., first floor, rear.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook and first-class laundress; has four years' City references from her last place. Call at 845 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts.; ring first bell.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, STRONG, obliging; cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook or a first-class pastry-cook; good City reference given. Call at No. 121 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 15 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; has five years' City reference. Call at No. 129 West 49th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, or will go a short distance in the country; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 149 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 814 7th av., between 53d and 54th sts.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—A LADY LEAVING the City for Europe wishes to obtain places for her first-class cook, who will require some assistance in the kitchen; country preferred for the Summer; also, for her German waitress. Apply at No. 47 East 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN (Protestant) as cook in a first-class private family or first-class boarding-house; city or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS A thorough cook and an excellent baker; would assist with washing; City or country; private or public; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK and assist in the washing; City or country, but would prefer the country; well recommended by her present employer. Call at No. 42 West 22d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A first-class cook; no objection to wash and iron; good City reference. Call at 210 East 29th st., near 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker desires a few more engagements by the day or week, in private families. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER, A GOOD fitter, can do all kinds of sewing, wants employment by the day; can operate on the machine. Call at No. 568 3d av., second bell.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address M. K., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes an engagement by the day or week, or would make suits at home at reasonable terms; best reference given. Call at No 166 East 28th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address M. T., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH DRESS-maker; will go out by the day or week; has all the new styles; $2 per day. Inquire at No. 608 3d av., in cigar store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW; fully competent; understands the care and instruction of children; is also a competent seamstress and dress-maker; can cut, fit, and trim for ladies and children; would leave the City. Address Dress-maker, No. 146 Spring st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND ironer.—By a young German Protestant girl, competent in either capacity; willing and obliging; sober, honest, and very neat; country or City; prefers the country; good testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook; and is strong and willing; for City or country place; has good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av. between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family to assist in general house-work; no objection to travel or go to the country. Call at No. 203 Chatham square, between Catharine and Oliver sts., first floor.

LINEN OR STORE ROOM IN HOTEL.—BY a competent woman, who has had experience; thoroughly understands the care of linen; is also quick at accounts, and is a nice seamstress; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid, with good references; dresses hair; cuts, fits, and makes dresses very nicely. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID. Address No. 125 West 24th st., tailor store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman as first-class laundress; box-plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of fine washing; and all kinds of fine cooking; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av. between 8th and 9th sts. up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; knows her business in all its branches; City or country; best of City references. Call at No. 127 West 19th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—MAID and Seamstress.—A lady leaving the City for Europe wishes to obtain places for her laundress, chamber-maid, and to assist with growing children; also, for her maid and seamstress; all excellent in their several capacities; well recommended. Apply at No. 47 East 29th st.

MAID, &c.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT, SPEAKing French, German, and English, as competent maid; no objection to assist with children; good references. Address Maid, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE FOR CHILD OR LADY'S MAID.—By a very satisfactory young woman, who can speak French, German, English, and Italian; is very pleasant and willing to be useful; has excellent references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as infant's nurse; will be found faithful and fond of children; best City reference. Address A. A., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL WHO SPEAKS GOOD FRENCH and can sew, or would do some chamber-work; can furnish City references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse; can bring baby up on the bottle from its birth; willing to go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 540 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON SPEAKING ENGlish well, as excellent nurse; no objections to the country; best reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Scotch girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 317 East 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE FOR children not under seven years of age; is a good plain sewer; good reference. Call at No. 1,409 Broadway, corner 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE, OR would wait on an invalid lady and sew; operates; best of City references. Call at No. 259 West 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RELIABLE AND FAITHFUL Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in nursing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 6th av., in millinery store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY OR invalid nurse; American; is now disengaged; would like an immediate engagement; would go out of the City; first-class references. Call or address No. 248 West 49th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or would do light house-work and assist with children; City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SWISS PERSON, speaking French, German, and a little English, to take care of children; no objection to travel; has excellent City references. Call at No. 9 East 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; eight years' experience; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS NURSE AND seamstress; fully competent; with best City references. Apply at No. 317 East 37th st., room No. 14.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 628 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., in fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; will wait on a lady; will take the entire care of a grown child. Call at present employer's, No. 37 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on fine white work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few engagements to go out by the day. Address K. T., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY AN A 1 WAITRESS FOR A gentleman's family, with unexceptionable City reference from parties who can be seen; understands dressing salads, care of silver, &c. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and the care of silver perfectly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER WAITRESS. Apply on Thursday at No. 377 5th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY wishes to procure a situation for a respectable young woman as first-class waitress or chamber-maid. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 707 5th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman; country preferred. Apply at her present employer's, No. 116 East 16th st., where the best reference can be given.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid; City or country; well recommended by her present employer, at No. 42 West 22d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with the best of City references; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address Waitress, No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress desires to do one or two families' washing at her own residence; has a good yard for drying. Apply at No. 136 West 33d st., first floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN wishes some ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would go out to day's work; good reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., between 30th and 31st sts., two pair stairs, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A COURIER—WITH TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXperience in European traveling, acquainted with the different languages, before leaving, would like to engage with a family or party going to Europe; best references from families in the City; willing to pay own passage. Address Courier, No. 404 6th av.

A GENTLEMAN SPEAKING ENGLISH AND French with equal facility, and bearing unexceptionable references, desires a position in an importing wholesale warehouse. Address, appointing interview, E. G. P., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE, MIDDLE AGED, ARE perfectly competent to take full charge of a house, either private or boarding, in City or country. Call at No. 131 East 13th st., between 10 and 12 this day.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a good, careful driver; can furnish the best of City and country references; is willing to make himself useful. Call or address J. C., No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; willing and obliging; can furnish the best City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address M. S., Box No. 293, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; will be highly recommended in every particular as a careful driver and an excellent groom; is strictly temperate, neat appearance; willing and obliging. Call on or address James, at Mr. Cunningham's stable, No. 121 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO HAS the best of City reference, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; no objections to the country. Call or address R. M., No. 144 5th av., or address BOX NO. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Protestant man, sober and steady, willing and obliging; City or country; can be well recommended. Address B. R., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY temperate man; six years' best City reference from last place; any gentleman or lady needing such will not be disappointed; City or country. Call on or address P. K., No. 144 5th av., in Stilling's harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN who thoroughly understands his business; three years first-class City references from last employer's; City or country. Call on or address W. D., No. 6 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant, aged 31 years; who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, do gardening, milk, keep roads, walks, and lawns in order, &c.; best references. Apply at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED COACHMAN; NO objections to going in the country; can give the best of City reference. Address William D., No. 136 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; has four years' City reference from his last place. Call or address P. C., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man, (married;) is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; six years with present employer. Call on or address Richard Farrell, No. 130 East 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN of respectable appearance, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; will be found willing and obliging at all times; has five years' good City references. Address J., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; willing to assist in a small garden; can furnish the best City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address M. S., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF GOOD EXperience; understands the proper care and treatment of horses; good City or country driver; sober and useful in general; best reference from last employer. Address S. M., box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; is a good groom and a careful driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City references given. Call or address W. M., No. 6 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and driver; is willing and respectful, sober and honest. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN, THOROUGHLY experienced in the business, in a private family; City or country; single, English; has got the best of references. Call on or address J. M., No. 34 West 24th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a single young man as coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's house; good reference. Address J., BOX 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man of long experience with the care and management of horses of all kinds; best City reference. Call or address P. K., No. 12 West 44th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN; seven years' satisfactory reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days M. R., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objections to a country life; good reference. Call or address, for two days, 5 East 19th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; will be found willing and obliging; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Call or address P. C., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHly competent single man; three years' first-class City references from last employers. Call on or address D. W. N., No. 6 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, MARried, as coachman; first-class City reference for the past twenty years. Can be seen at late employer's, (Mr. Hall,) No. 148 East 39th st.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, no children; man can do farm-work, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife can cook, wash, and iron, wait at table, do chamber-work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY, who understands his business in every department and can furnish best of City references; would go as a single man if desired; would not object to go to any part of the country. Call or address, for three days, E. J. C., at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A GERman man and wife; man as plain gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; wife as cook and laundress, and to attend to milk and butter. Call at No. 528 Pearl st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, with sixteen years' experience in all the branches; good references. Address J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A GERMAN MAN AND wife; the man as plain gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; the wife as cook and laundress; tend to milk and butter if required. Call at No. 528 Pearl st.

HALL-MAN, BELL-MAN, OR PORTER.—BY a Protestant man, aged 30 years, who has worked in hotels, both City and country; can lift and lay carpets, repair furniture, varnish, &c.; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTEStant single man, aged twenty-five years, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET OR TRAVELING ATTENDANT.—By a young man, aged thirty, with a gentleman or family; is thoroughly posted in European traveling; no objection to invalids; good references. Address A. C. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN AS valet, or to travel with a family going to Europe; good references. Address H. T., care of I. Brown, No. 6 West 17th st.

WAITER.—BY A DANE, HAVING THE BEST City references, as a first-class waiter; he is honest, sober, neat, willing; able to take any waiter's place. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A MAN WITH ELEVEN YEARS' City references, as a competent waiter; neat, willing, and obliging; is a very useful man; wages low. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS French, English, and German, and is an excellent waiter; is greatly in need, and would take any kind of a position; good references. Address Charles Frank, No. 248 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; COMPEtent in every respect. Address A. B., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE (NO family) a gentleman's house to take care of; best City reference. Address James Farrell, No. 319 East 39th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE.—At less than half its cost, a large Iron-Rolling Mill, adjoining a blast furnace, with steam and water power; new machinery, of latest improvements; a new building 100x140 feet, with all other necessary buildings, and a steel-converting furnace. Nine acres of land on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in a thriving village, seventy-eight miles from New-York. Address the RUSSEL IRON WORKS, G. W. Brown, Agent, No. 55 Liberty st., Room 8, New-York.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a young man possessed of about $2,000 to purchase entire a first-class strictly cash business doing a good trade in staple goods, knowledge or which is easily acquired. Location in a growing city near New-York. Only parties meaning business need address ALEXANDER, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF STOCK AND tools of a pump manufacturing business (established 1853) will be sold at a bargain; a rare chance for an active man with small capital. Inquire of

S. LANE, Jr., No. 95 Elm st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH AT LEAST $5,000 cash, who understands the hotel business, to purchase one-half interest in a new hotel, newly furnished, doing a good business, and in a first-class location. Address WILLIS, Post Office Box No. 795, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON JUNE 22, A SKYE TERRIER DOG. A liberal reward will be given on his return to No. 34 East 23d st.

LOST OR MISLAID.—PASS-BOOK NO. 363,822, upon the Bank for Savings in the City of New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE,	LATHAM A. FISH.

"$160,000"

MADE IN TWO MONTHS. A WALL STREET OPERATION. THE BANKING-HOUSE OF ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., NO. 12 WALL ST., WHO DEAL IN STOCK PRIVILEGES, HAVE PAID THIS ENORMOUS SUM TO THEIR CUSTOMERS DURING THIS SHORT SPACE OF TIME. SOME PERSONS HAVE MADE AS HIGH AS $6,000 FROM ONLY $100 ORIGINALLY INVESTED, AND MANY have made $1,000 and even $10,000 on only $50. They paid in a single day over $40,000, for which only $3,000 was received, and $37,000 net profit to various people. They employ continually from twelve to fifteen competent book-keepers and assistants. With this strong force they are often compelled to remain at their work until midnight. This energetic firm well deserves the credit of being the leading house in their branch of business. It is most wonderful to acknowledge that they have established their business in the short space of five years. They have customers who reside in nearly every State of the Union, and the Dominion of Canada; from the Island of Cuba they receive orders from persons who are continually dealing in stocks. Their business has become so extensive that two experienced correspondents are employed to attend to their advertising accounts. Their cards may be found in every first class newspaper published in the United States. To this they attribute a portion of their success. We advise those desiring to place their business with a firm possessing the very highest record for uprightness, and who conduct their business upon honest principles, to deal with this house.

They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating.

Send for it.—*Evening Mail, New-York.*

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the bonds of the

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,

due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, secured by first mortgage upon some of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania, from which two and one-half million tons of coal were mined in 1874. A sinking fund of ten cents for every ton mined is provided for the redemption of the bonds. Each bond bears the following indorsement, authorized by a special act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, passed March 21, 1874: "For value received, the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY hereby guarantees the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, and the payment of the interest upon the terms and conditions therein stated, pursuant to the resolution of the board and the assent of the stockholders.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said company has caused this guaranty to be signed on its behalf by its Treasurer, and its corporate seal to be affixed."

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., 50 Wall st.
G. G. HAVEN & CO., 17 Wall st.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The July, 1875, January, 1876, and July, 1876, Coupons on the following Government Bonds: $76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each. $50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each. $50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each. $50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each. $14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,779, 53,349, 56,354 and 56,355. Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.

Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "County Bonds," Nos. 548, 549, 550. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.

A reward of $2,000 will be paid for the recovery of the above, or in proportion for any part thereof.

Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York City.

Office of the Erie Railway Company,
New-York, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter transfers will be made at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

Office People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 895 Canal st., New-York, June 22, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held June 15, 1875, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

William Moir,	Frederick V. Price,
Simon Shindler,	James E. Hedges,
John W. Lewis,	Joseph B. Miller,
Thomas Williams,	Albert Mann,
Abraham Leggett,	John H. Platt,
Cornelius Stephens,	Peter J. Van Riper,
Matthias Bloodgood,	Samuel Raynor,
Charles F. Hunter,	Joseph B. Wood,
Henry David,	William C. Gidney,
John A. C. Gray,	William C. Miller.

And at a meeting of the board held this day Frederick V. Price, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the officers of the railway company.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS OF the Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota, and Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Railroad Companies will be held on TUESDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Room No. 12 Parker House, to hear the report of the Committee of Investigation.

A full attendance is requested. By order of the committee.

CHARLES F. BOWDITCH, Secretary.

BOSTON, June 18, 1875.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland. Claims against the Government and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 129 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, non-negotiable certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said certificate of said Trust Company, and any one finding the same will receive a suitable reward by returning to subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt.

THEO. P. GREEN.

Office of the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, No. 149 Broadway,
New-York, June 21, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECtion for the Directors of the above mentioned company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

E. F. BACON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in the City of New-York, has been removed to No. 68 William st., where the transfer of stocks will be made, and the interest coupons paid.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

New-York, June 19, 1875.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investing $213 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $100 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on [illegible] margin. Pamphlet free. SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 8 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—VIRginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana State Bonds; New-Orleans City Bonds and past due coupons; Memphis City Bonds and past due coupons, wanted by

ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of National Trust Company,
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway, corner Warren st.,
New-York, June 15, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Trustees of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on June 21, and reopened July 2, 1875.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

Office of the Buffalo, New-York, and Philadelphia Railroad Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., June 16, 1875.

THE JULY INTEREST OF THE SECOND mortgage registered bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 1st July prox., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th inst., and re-opened on the 2d July proximo.

The July interest on the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after July 1, 1875, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

H. L. LYMAN, Treasurer.

Hamilton Fire Insurance Company,
Office No. 11 Wall st.,
New-York, June 9, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

Capital, $300,000. Surplus, $325,000.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

The usual semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1875.

New-York, June 19, 1875.

Safeguard Fire Insurance Company,
No. 152 Broadway,
New-York, June 16, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent., has this day been declared, payable 1st July next at this office.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

Office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway,
New-York, June 14, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed July 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened July 16.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad,
President's Office,
New-York, June 15, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY WILL pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 15th of July next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

Stockholders residing in Jefferson County can receive their dividends at the Watertown office. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to day of payment.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York,
New-York, June 21, 1875.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable 1st July. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York,
New-York, June 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

Office of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company,
No. 78 Broadway, New-York, June 18, 1875.

INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1875, ON bonds of this company, also on $3,000,000 Missouri State six per cent. bonds, known as "the Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," will be paid on after the 1st day of July, 1875, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

Office New-York Floating Dry Dock Company,
No. 254 South st.,
New-York, June 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND WILL BE paid by this Company on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

The Chatham National Bank,
New-York, June 21, 1875.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York,
New-York, June 23, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on the 1st proximo. The transfer books will be closed until the 1st proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York,
New-York, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of tax, payable on the 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st instant, and will remain closed until the 1st proximo.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

Bank of America, New-York, June 22, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1875.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

Bank of North America,
New-York, June 23, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books remain closed till that date.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New-York, June 23, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
New-York, June 23, 1875.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per Share of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the 1st July ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

The Bank of New-York,
National Banking Association,
New-York, June 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until July 2.

R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

Bowery National Bank,
New-York, June 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE OF tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will be closed until 1st proximo.

[illegible], Cashier.

Market National Bank,
New-York, June 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New-York,
New-York, June 22, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. free from tax, has been this day declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6, 1875.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

State of Illinois, Treasurer's Office,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer.
Springfield, Illinois.

Mechanics' National Bank,
New-York, June 23, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free of tax, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

First National Bank of New-York,
New-York, June 18, 1875.

BY INSTRUCTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS, the coupons on the bonds of the District of Columbia, due at this bank on July 1, will be paid on and after Monday next, on presentation at this bank.

GEORGE F. BAKER, Cashier.

The National Park Bank,
New-York, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND of [illegible] per cent., free from tax, payable July 1, 1875. [illegible]

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New-York, June 21, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of tax, has been declared, payable July 1, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S

ICE CREAM.

PRICE LIST:

To retailers and Church Fairs	25c. per quart.
To families and boarding-houses taking four quarts or over	30c. per quart.

Ice cream shipped by any of the railroads or steamboats.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs 20 per cent. discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCYTHIA	WED., June 23	*RUSSIA	WED., June 30
CHINA	SAT., June 26	*BOTHNIA	WED., July 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle	SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez	SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, Pouzols	SATURDAY, July 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine.) First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA	Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER	Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER	Wed., July 28

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL:

CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND	THURSDAY, June 24, 9 A. M.
FRANCE	THURSDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, June 26, 10 A. M. | The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M.
Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN	July 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING	July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO	July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA	July 27, at noon.
NEVADA	Aug. 3, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA	Aug. 10, at noon.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN	June 26	NECKAR	July 10
ODER	July 3	MOSEL	July 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:	
ETNA	June 26
ALPS	July 14
FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:	
ANDES	July 10
ATLAS	July 27

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, June 26
GULF STREAM....Wednesday, June 30

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42, North River.
For Aspinwall,
ACAPULCO....June 30, 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF TOKIO....July 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. Reed	TUESDAY, June 29
CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, July 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A.M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC	SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, June 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA	Sails Saturday, June 26, 11 A. M.
ETHIOPIA	Sails Saturday, July 3, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Philipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 20, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls. After June 27, will leave at 10:00 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Troy Special, on Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars, from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SEWING-MACHINES.

SEWING-MACHINES. SEWING-MACHINES.

GIVEN AWAY, DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, The Favorite Sewing Machine Company will sell their hand machines at—No. 1, $5, and No. 2, $10 EACH, and for regular tables, with treadle, No. 1 $10, No. 2 $15, No. 3 $20, No. 4 $25, and No. 5 $30 each, and the New-York Shuttle, the best machine ever made, at $60; all bran new machines. And as a further inducement to encourage every family to buy one of our machines, we will deduct thirty per cent. from the above prices, and any family, factory, or club sending for four machines, will be entitled to a fifth one free. Terms cash in every case. Persons living at a distance can send their orders and money by express, and receive the machines by the same. Address

FAVORITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Store No. 254 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d st., near 7th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

CHILDRENS' PET PONY TURNOUT FOR SALE.—Pony forty-four inches high, blood bay; warranted sound and kind; is safe for an invalid or timid child; is a perfect pet for small children; also cart, harness, saddle, and bridle; all in good order; will sell cheap. Apply at private stable, 161 East 28th st.

PARK PHAETON FOR SALE CHEAP—Built by John R. Lawrence & Co.; is in perfect order for immediate use; can be seen at the private stable No. 122 West 18th st. For particulars apply at No. 76 Gold st.

HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP.—FINE NEW light double harness, rubber mountings; also fine light single harness; both first-class, by a City maker. Call at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, A FINE BAROUCHE, made to order, full sized; but little used. Apply to Vantassel's, No. 112 East 13th st., or to owner, No. 967 5th av.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR Europe, a Brougham, a Stanhope Phaeton, and a top-wagon, Lawrence and Brewster's make; all in good condition. Apply at stable, No. 6 West 17th st.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 23d. 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d. 11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 24th. 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 24th. 11:30 A. M.
Friday, 25th. 7:30 A. M.	Friday, 25th. 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 26th. 9:00 A. M.	Saturday, 26th. 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th. 9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th. 2:00 P. M.
Monday, 28th. 10:30 A. M.	Monday, 28th. 3:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 23d. 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d. 3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 24th. 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th. 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th. 1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th. 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th. 6:00 A. M.
Monday, 28th. 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 29th. 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th. 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 30th. 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th. 3:00 P. M.	

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY SARATOGA SPRINGS, LAKE GEORGE, AND THE NORTH.

THE DREW OR ST. JOHN

leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. J. W. HANCOX.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEWBURG, WEST POINT, COZZENS'
HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FINE ARTS.

ATTRACTIVE ART SALE.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
OIL PAINTINGS,
AT THE ART GALLERY,
NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION
ON
THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW, JUNE 24 AND 25.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES for the safe-keeping of valuables and all kinds of goods.
We manufacture a moth-destroyer which is "sure death" to moths and a good protection.
Principal office, No. 384 3d av. Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st., and No. 1,284 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.

Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,
WILL OPEN JUNE 20.

Is first-class in all its appointments; is reached by steamer Canonicus from Providence, touching at Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing July 6; steamer Ella, from Norwich, touching at New-London and Stonington, every Wednesday, commencing June 30; United States mail from Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the year round. Send for circular.
NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention. P. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.
IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

HOTEL FENIMORE,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,
Long Branch, N. J., now open; terms very reasonable. Address or apply to
W. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

MURRAY'S HOTEL, NARROWSBURG, Sullivan County, N. Y., on the Delaware River, now open for Summer boarders; pure air, attractive scenery, reasonable prices. References—J. M. Wentz & Co., No. 388 Broadway; Besson & Van Olinda, No. 203 Chambers st.; N. H. Clemons, Ticket Agent, Erie Railway, foot Chambers st. C. H. & C. J. MURRAY, Proprietors.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, LOCATED ONE and a half miles from Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, in a spur of Blue Ridge Mountains, elevation 700 feet; accommodations for 100 guests; no bar; carriages at Stroudsburg depot. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, AUSABLE CHASM, SITUATED at the gate of the ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS three miles from Port Kent, on Lake Champlain. Reference and terms for board, apply to Rev. J. D. HULL, Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park av., New-York, or G. F. AVERILL, Keeseville, N. Y.

CROFT HOUSE, GARRISON'S, N. Y.—IN the Highlands, opposite West Point; eighty-five minutes from New-York; pure mountain air, fresh spring water; no malaria, mosquitoes, or nuisances; strictly a family Summer House; terms from $10 to $15; special rates for families. Address as above.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Rail road; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY?
HOME JOURNAL contains new list of Summer resorts. EIGHT COLUMNS, giving prices, distances, and other particulars. Send 10 cents to MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO., No. 3 Park place, New-York.

1875.—SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAVIN ROCK, West Haven, Conn.—Open June 1; street cars leave corner Chapel and Church sts., every fifteen minutes and pass the house; good bathing; suites furnished if desired.
A. SMITH, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
JUNE 26, 1875.
WEAVERS & BATES.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon, and has a few more rooms for Summer boarders; five minutes from the depot and boats; one and a quarter hours from foot of Chambers st.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.
Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

SURF HOUSE, OCEAN BEACH, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—Now open to guests; a first-class family boarding-house, directly on the beach; bathing fine and safe. Address as above.

CASCADE HOTEL, HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., on banks of the Hudson; delightful location; near West Point Military Academy; is now open. Apply as above, or Westmoreland Hotel, New-York.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

ON THE LINE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX Railroad, between Summit and Hackettstown, board for two families—two adults and two children, and one adult and three children and nurse. Address, stating terms, Post-Office Box No. 4,796, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN A LARGE, and well-furnished room, without board, in a private family. Address, stating location, terms, &c., LAWRENCE, Box. No. 187 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND
COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)
T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.
Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST," founded 1855, *Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau*
To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers;
To represent Teachers seeking positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
TWENTY years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

PAINE'S COLLEGE.—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, grammar, spelling, $5 each; writing, $3 monthly. Persons wishing to repair early educational losses should attend. Ladies' department all summer.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.
Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH and English, wishes to make an engagement for now or next Fall with a family where her services as a teacher would procure her a home or some reduction in board; would for the summer months be willing to go to any country place where a number of ladies might want instruction in German; is well prepared for a course of literature. Address H. D., at Mr. Brentano's Literary Emporium, No. 39 Union square.

WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE COUNTRY, an educated German lady who is willing to teach a few hours daily in exchange for board; if mutually agreeable, remuneration to commence in September; must be a good musician. Address GOVERNESS, Post Office Box No. 40, South Orange, N. J.

A TEACHER OF LANGUAGES AND DRAWING wishes to pass his Summer vacation in the country as tutor. Address TUTOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 13 EAST 30TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR TO let, to one or party of gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Terms moderate for the Summer or year. References exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES HOTEL, FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY. —Location unsurpassed; house quiet; rooms large and airy, and nicely furnished; with or without board.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Handsome rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen, at Summer prices; references exchanged.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 217 WEST.—ELEGANT rooms on second and third floors to let, en suite or singly, with board; transient parties accommodated; house first-class.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Large and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer rates; transient guests accommodated; day board given.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—LARGE AND SINGLE rooms on second and fourth stories; also, table board furnished.

PARTIES DESIRING PLEASANT AND comfortable rooms at moderate prices may call at No. 17 West 42d st.; house and location first class.

HANDSOME BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in City or country. J. G. SANDS' Boarding Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 16 Murray st.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOME ROOM, with board, at Summer prices; reference.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY home for the season may secure good board and rooms in a large, airy brick house, with piazzas, four and a half hours from New-York, via Harlem Railroad, five minutes' walk from depot, or twenty minutes' ride by rail from Hudson; plenty of shade; fresh milk and vegetables; stabling if desired; good reference; terms, $8 per week. Address GEORGE TOBIAS, Philmont, Columbia County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR THE SOUND; LARGE, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed; one hour and twenty minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12, Darien, Conn.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER on the piano, desires board in some refined family where she can give instruction in exchange; best of reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FIRST-CLASS FARM-house among the hills of Connecticut; table abundant; fruit, dairy, ice, &c.; three hours from the City. Call on proprietor this day, at No. 112 Fulton st., for particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BOUND BROOK, N. J., one and a half hours from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; four large rooms on second floor, together or separate; good table. Apply at No. 10 East 33d st., New-York.

SECOND MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, FOUR miles from depot, on a farm; abundance of shade; rooms large, high, and airy; scenery beautiful; terms, $8 per week. For particulars inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., 10 to 4 P. M., or Box 463 Orange Post Office, N. J.

A FEW BOARDERS WANTED NEAR THE village of Southampton, a short distance from the ocean and bay; pleasant shades; terms $4 to $8 per week. Address B. ROBINSON, Southampton, Long Island.

BOARD ON SHREWSBURY RIVER.—BOATING, bathing, and fishing; convenient to boat and cars. Apply for board and houses to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

BOARD IN CONNECTICUT—AMONG MOUNTAINS, pine groves, trout brooks; quiet, retired; references unexceptionable. Call this day on L. DUDLEY, at Westminster Hotel, and select rooms.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY and Bayard st.; 200 light rooms, newly furnished; lodgings, fifty and sixty cents; for gentlemen only.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS
For Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glen Wood, Direct.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck slip,) New-York, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Glen Wood, 3:45; Sea Cliff, 4; Glen Cove, 4:05, stopping at 33d st. each way. The owners of this boat have secured Glen Wood Grove, within three minutes' walk of the dock. Its natural advantages and rural attractions, and freedom from all annoyances, render it the most popular resort for excursionists and picnic parties in the vicinity of New-York. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, Dock Builder, No. 119 South st., New-York, or to J. R. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

ATTENTION, EXCURSIONISTS.
JARRETT & PALMER'S SUPERB STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
continues her series of excursions this week.
THURSDAY, June 24:
Up the Hudson—Leaves 23d st., N. R., at 12 noon.
Around Staten Island—Leaves 23d st., N. R., at 6 P. M.
FRIDAY, June 25:
To Bridgeport—Leaves 23d st., E. R., at 8:30 P. M.
FRIDAY EVENING:
Up the Hudson—Leaves 23d st., N. R., at 8 P. M.
SATURDAY, June 26:
Up the Sound—Leaves 23d st., N. R., at 2:30 P. M.
SATURDAY EVENING:
On the River—Leaves 23d st., N. R., at 8.
SUNDAY, June 27:
To West Point—Leaves 23d st., N. R., at 10.
GREAT MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.
TICKETS for any trip, only $1.
Full details, daily, in New-York *Sun.*

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips. The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport, at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove, address S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS OF THE STEAMER
WILLIAM COOK.

On SUNDAY, June 20, this beautiful pleasure steamer will resume her regular excursions as follows:
SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., Atlantic Ocean. Fare 75c.
MONDAYS, 10 A. M., Iona Island. Fare 75c.
WEDNESDAYS, 10 A. M., Long Branch, via special train on N. J. S. R. R. Fare, round trip, $1 25.
SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., Long Island Sound. Fare 75c.
From foot 24th st., N. R.; Pier No. 29, Warren st., and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn.
Downing's Ninth Regiment Band.
N. B.—EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer this boat will stop at Rockaway to accommodate passengers, leaving City and Brooklyn as above. Be sure and wait for the WILLIAM COOK.
Fare to Rockaway, 35c.; excursion, 50c.
Returning at 6 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, commencing, TUESDAY, June 22, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 7:45 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:30 and 11 A. M., 4:45 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & B. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE REVENUE CUTTER CAMPBELL.—Will be sold at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at 12 o'clock noon, of THURSDAY, the 8th day of July, 1875, at the Government Wharf, Staten Island, New-York Harbor, the Revenue cutter CAMPBELL. Said vessel was built at Wickford, R. I., in 1853, and has been kept in good repairs; is about 140 tons burthen, (O. M.;) length 92 feet over all; beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 4 inches; materials, white oak and locust, and hackmatack knees; she is coppered and copper-fastened, and well fitted with spars, standing, and running rigging, sails, awnings, boats, boat-davits, blocks and falls, anchors and chains, binnacle and compass, &c., which fixtures will be sold with the vessel; her equipments and outfit, consisting of compasses, glasses, lanterns, lead-lines, tools, furniture, crockery, &c., together with several lots of old articles of equipment and furniture of other vessels, as per inventories, will be sold separately, at same time and place. The vessel will be open for inspection until the day of sale, at the place designated above. Inventories of the articles to be sold with the vessel, and all further desired information can be obtained on board, or of Capt. J. H. MERRYMAN, U. S. R. M., No. 16 Broadway, New-York. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A Government vessel will leave the Battery at 11:15 A. M., of the day named, to convey parties desirous to attend the sale.
B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington D.C., June 17, 1875.

THE ESTATE OF S. A. HECHT, NO. 245 Greenwich st., consisting of dry goods, carpets, oil cloth, and store fixtures, will be sold THURSDAY, June 24, 1875, at 9 o'clock A. M. By order of the assignee.
B. SILBERBERG.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, June 26,
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
by
THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE,
THE MAYOR OF THE CITY,
CONGRESSIONAL AND STATE REPRESENTATIVES,
THE ARMY, THE BENCH, THE BAR,
THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION,
and
THE PUBLIC OF NEW YORK
to
MR. GEORGE CLARKE,
Previous to his departure for Europe. On which occasion he will appear in his favorite character of ALFRED EVELYN, in Lord Lytton's renowned comedy of MONEY, aided by the kindly co-operation of THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.
Box-office now open. Tickets at usual prices.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.
Change of programme every evening.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS $5.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THE STAR ALLIANCE.
FAY TEMPLETON, the Fairy Star, ALICE VANE, Star of the South, JOHN TEMPLETON, Eccentric Comedy, in RIP VAN WINKLE and PAREPA ROSA.

GRAND FETE AND FESTIVAL.—CHURCH of the Good Shepherd, THURSDAY, June 24, 1875, from 1 to 10 P. M., on the grounds of Mr. J. M. Cooper, corner McDonough st. and Stuyvesant av., Brooklyn; profile artists, games, &c. Request all our friends to take an interest. If rain, will be held on Friday. Tickets, 25 cents; can be obtained at the door.

ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, Robinson Hall—Sixth week of the reigning sensation, GIROFLE-GIROFLA. Combination of the Soldene Troupe. Introducing Les Cunins et les Grisettes, also, the famous de la Vie Can-Can Parisienne. Prices, 25, 50 cents, $1. Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 34.
GEORGE H. SEARS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 7.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Ninth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairing and painting Grammar Schools Nos. 35 and 47.
Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for repairing the hot air furnaces, &c., in Grammar School No. 47.
EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs to hot air furnaces of Grammar School No. 11.
MATTHEW BIRD,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs to hot air furnaces in Grammar Schools Nos. 14 and 49.
ADAM T. SACKETT,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Twenty-first Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings and Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, June 22, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School No. 38, on Clarke street, near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHAS. H. HOUSLEY,
FRANZ BRANIG,
S. G. COOK, M. D.,
WILLIAM CLEARY,
AUSTIN LEAKE,
Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.
Dated New-York, June 12, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until FRIDAY, the 2d day of July, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammer School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until FRIDAY, the 2d day of July, 1875, and until 4½ o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammer School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, June 18, 1875.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION.

JERSEY CITY, June 10, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, until the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars of Jersey City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, payable in thirty years from June 1, 1875; interest payable semi-annually.

These Bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed March 31, 1871. The credit and the whole property of the city are pledged for their payment, and they are free from taxation in this State.

They are issued to pay a like amount falling due during the year—and are not to increase the bonded debt of the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not considered for the best interest of the city to accept them.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Bonds," and addressed to
I. I. VAN DER BEEK,
President Board of Finance and Taxation.
Or T. C. BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH AV. JULY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYON, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now draws interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 301 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS.
The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JULY will be paid on and after JULY 20.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, President.
HENRY BERRY, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

LAST NIGHTS! 129TH TO 136TH TIME!

BIG
BONANZA.

. ONLY REGULAR THEATRE OPEN IN NEW-YORK.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,
(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE............Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.
Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.
The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.
Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

GILMORE'S GARDENS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The management takes pleasure in announcing that THE WORLD-FAMOUS CORNETIST, MR. LEVY, has been engaged to augment the musical attractions at their
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS,
and will shortly make his appearance in a series of solos which created the greatest enthusiasm in Europe. Due notice will be given of Mr. Levy's first appearance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE............Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the **best made;** *the* **touch elastic,** *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful, pure,** *and* **even.**

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS

cannot be **excelled** *in tone or beauty; they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice.**

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash during this Month.* **Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.** *Box No. 3,567.*

NEW-ENGLAND MUSICAL BUREAU
Furnishes and fills situations for teachers and artists.
E. TOURJEE,
Manager,
Music Hall, Boston.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HANNA, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—To whom it may concern: This is to give notice, and you are hereby notified, that the second, third, and final general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of Hon. James F. Dwight, Register in charge, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of July A. D. 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, before the said James F. Dwight, the Register in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order duly made in this matter, for purposes mentioned and named in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my report and final account as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meeting I shall apply for a settlement of my said account and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid and for an allowance of the small balance of said estate remaining in my hands as extra compensation to the Assignee for services rendered said estate.—Dated Kinderhook, N. Y., June 23, 1875.
WILLIAM H. RAINEY, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, DAVID P. BINGLEY, and JOHN J. KRAUSS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third and final general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the tenth day of July, 1875, at eleven o'clock A. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed an account of my receipts and payments as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meeting I shall apply to the court for an adjustment and settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as such Assignee, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated this 22d day of June, 1875.
JAMES R. CLARK, Jr., Assignee,
No. 107 Grand street, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENNIS W. O'HALLORAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Dennis W. O'Halloran, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act and the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," and that the sixteenth day of July, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 23d day of June, 1875.
je24-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. H. CLARK, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third and final general meeting of the creditors of the above named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the seventh day of July, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," that I have filed an account of my receipts and payments as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meeting I shall apply to the court for an adjustment and settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as such Assignee, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated this 22d day of June, 1875.
SAMUEL P. WESTERVELT, Assignee,
No. 145 East 129th street, New-York City.
GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Attorney for Assignee, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of FREDERICK L. JACKSON and HENRY SAGE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, No. 3,451. —Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick L. Jackson and Henry Sage, both of New-York City, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of July, A. D, 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New York, the 9th day of June, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
je10-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Henry Mayer, heretofore of the firm of S. Kaufman & Co., of New-York City, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of August, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
je17-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William E. Stein, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1875.
W. B. PARKINSON, Assignee,
je17-1aw3wTh* No. 451 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENNIS W. O'HALLORAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Dennis W. O'Halloran, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 22d day of June, A. D. 1875. FRANCIS SPIES, Assignee,
je24-1aw3wTh* No. 66 South st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN H. PLASS, surviving partner, &c., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at Nos. 202 and 204 East 29th st., in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., one 8-ft. screw-cutting Lathe, one 6-ft. screw-cutting Lathe, two Post Drills, and all other machinery and all tools and fixtures lately used by the said bankrupt, or by the late firm of J. T. & R. H. Plass. Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st.
je17-1aw3wTh

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

YACHTING.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB—THE LILLIE, GEORGE B. DEANE, AND TOUGH THE WINNERS.

The eighth annual regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club came off yesterday over that part of the Hudson lying between the club-house, foot of Fifty-seventh street, and Mount St. Vincent. The prospects, in the morning, of a good day's sport, were very slight, and it even seemed that it would be necessary to postpone the regatta altogether. Rain fell heavily, and there was scarcely a breath of air stirring; but, as the day wore on, the sun shone out pleasantly, and a brisk south-east breeze sprang up which gave the small craft engaged as much as they could conveniently stand, and frequently sent their lee rails under water. The race was confined entirely to sloops, which were divided into three classes. For the first and second classes the course was from a stake-boat off the anchorage, round a stake-boat off Mount St. Vincent, turning it from east to west, and thence home, passing the stake-boat on the starboard hand. The third-class sloops had a shorter course, inasmuch as they turned a stake-boat anchored off Spuyten Duyvil. In other respects the course and its conditions were the same as for the larger boats. A special prize was offered for the boat arriving first, without reference to time allowance. The starters were:

Name.	Ft.	In.	Owner.
FIRST CLASS.			
Undine	37	4	Brockway & Manson
E. Rowe	32	2	Wm. H. Rowe
Lillie	30	2	J. A. & R. H. Weaver
SECOND CLASS.			
Annie L.	22	9	Freeman & Gannon
Au Revoir	22	9	Heap & Murphy
Geo. B. Deane	22	4	Geo. Roahr
THIRD CLASS.			
Columbia	17	4	Vice Com. Osborn
Tough	15	7	Benj. Carr
SPECIAL PRIZE.			
Journeyman	28	8	Com. R. McWhinney

Originally there had been twelve entries, but three of the boats did not make an appearance. The steamer Metamora accompanied the race with a large party of excursionists, and with the regatta committee and the judges, Alderman Gilon, Alderman S. N. Simonson, and Mr. Benjamin Weaver, on board. When the start was effected such wind as there was came from the south-east, and the tide was about at the full.

The preparatory gun was fired at 12:30, and two minutes later the yachts received the signal to start. The Lillie, of the larger yachts, was the first to get away. She was followed at a short interval by the Undine, which soon took the lead. The wind being very light, the progress of all the yachts was accordingly slow. Those that were running close by the New-York shore had the best of such slight breeze as was blowing, and the George B. Deane, which was very lucky, got into a forward position. Opposite Weehawken, the Undine was still leading, the Lillie second, and the Deane third. The Journeyman, the yacht entered for the special prize, had sailed into fourth position: the Au Revoir was next, followed by the E. Rowe, the Annie L., Tough, and Columbia. The Deane was now well in shore and caught the breeze, which carried her ahead of the first-class sloops. The little Tough also came up rapidly to windward. The Journeyman next caught the breeze and went by the Lillie. The Au Revoir, with a good in-shore position, also went along rapidly, and the Rowe, too, improved her position. At this point two large sloops, with a recklessness that was pretty generally commented upon by those on board the steam-boat, came up to windward of the racing yachts, taking the wind first from the Tough and then from the Rowe and Au Revoir. Off Manhattanville, the Deane, which hardly ever lost the wind, got a long way ahead, the Undine being next, to leeward, followed by the Journeyman, Lillie, Annie L., Au Revoir, Rowe, Tough, and Columbia. Off Carmansville the Journeyman had got ahead of the Undine, the Deane still leading, and the Lillie was coming up with a favoring breeze. The Tough also experienced the advantage of this wind, which first struck the rear division of the yachts. The Lillie was now fast overhauling the leading yachts, carrying the breeze all the way with her. When off Spuyten Duyvil the clouds and damp vapors cleared away, the sun shone out brightly, and the breeze which had sprung up caught the leading yachts, which now sped along more briskly. Under its freshening influence, the Journeyman gained some advantage over the Undine, and both closed with the Deane until the wind reached that smart little craft, when she went away again, turning the stake-boat at Mount St. Vincent with a good lead. The Undine and Journeyman reached the stake-boat together, the former, however, lying close to it. The Journeyman, however, rounded more quickly, and so making up for her disadvantage of position the same time as the Undine. Both went off on the starboard tack in pursuit of the Deane, the Journeyman leading. The Lillie was the next to round the stake-boat, and after going round, held a fine wind, thus naturally improving her chances. The Au Revoir, Annie L. and E. Rowe followed at intervals. The time of the several yachts, as they rounded, was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
George B. Deane	2	13	0	Au Revoir	2	30	0
Undine	2	17	0	Annie L.	2	33	0
Journeyman	2	17	0	E. Rowe	2	36	30
Lillie	2	24	0				

After going round the yachts held for the Jersey shore and continued to make short tacks on that side of the river in order to catch the advantage of the ebb tide, which sets in first on that side. The wind had become a shade more southerly, and it was now a beat for all back to the home stake-boat. In tacking the little Deane showed a wonderful capacity for sailing close to the wind, and she continued to hold her lead gallantly. The Journeyman got closer to her, however, while both began to get away rapidly from the Undine. The Lillie also closed up with the latter, and it seemed certain that she would reach the home stake-boat with some portion of her time allowance to spare. Meanwhile the two third-class boats had turned their stake-boat, and were beating home, the Tough a long way ahead. No other material change occurred, and the final time of the yachts was taken as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Tough	4	07	30	Au Revoir	4	44	00
George B. Deane	4	21	00	Lillie	4	46	00
Journeyman	4	21	00	Annie L.	4	47	00
Columbia	4	31	00	E. Rowe	4	57	00
Undine	4	22	00				

Making the proper calculations according to measurement, the actual and corrected time would be:

Yacht.	Actual. H.	M.	S.	Corrected. H.	M.	S.
Undine	4	07	00	4	07	00
Rover	4	22	00	4	14	15
Lillie	4	11	00	4	00	15
Annie L.	4	12	00	4	12	00
Au Revoir	4	09	00	4	09	00
George B. Deane	3	46	00	3	45	23
Columbia	3	56	00	3	56	00
Tough	3	52	30	3	29	53

The Lillie was thus the winner in the first class on time allowance, the George B. Deane won the second prize absolutely, and the Tough won the third in the same way. The Journeyman was thrown out of the special prize by the George B. Dean, and neither did that craft obtain it, inasmuch as one of the conditions of the race was that no yacht could receive more than one prize.

AN OCEAN SCHOONER RACE.

The ocean schooner race of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, which will take place to-day, should be one of the finest yachting events of the season. The contest is open to schooners belonging to the Brooklyn, Atlantic, Boston, Eastern, New-York, and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs, and will be governed by the sailing regulations of the Seawanhaka Club. There will be a prize of $300 for the first class, presented by the Commodore and another of the same value for the second class. The course is from Buoy No. 5, off Sandy Hook, twenty miles to windward and return, if the wind permits, or twenty miles to leeward and return. The yachts will pass between the judges' steamer and the buoy going out and coming home, at which point the time will be taken. After starting the yachts, the steamer will proceed to, and be stationed at, the turning point, and yachts on rounding will leave her on the starboard hand. Up to noon yesterday, when, according to the official programme, the entries were to close, the names of eight fine schooners had been sent in to the Secretary of the Regatta Committee, but although that of the Madeleine, of the Brooklyn Club, was not among them, it was thought that she would take part in the contest. Those entered are:

Palmer	Seawanhaka Yacht Club.
Idler	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Comet	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Triton	Atlantic Yacht Club.
Peerless	Atlantic Yacht Club.
Restless	Seawanhaka Yacht Club.
[illegible]	Seawanhaka Yacht Club.
[illegible]	Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

A fine game of base-ball was played on the Prospect Park Grounds, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, between the amateur Mystic and Tuttle & Bailey Clubs, which resulted in a victory for the Mystic Club by a score of 10 to 6. The following is the score by innings:

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mystic	2	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	—10
Tuttle & Bailey	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	— 6

A game of base-ball was played in Jersey City on Tuesday between the Aster and Expert Clubs, and was won by the Astors, the score standing 10 to 1 in their favor.

The Trenton Club, of Trenton, N. J., and the Rutgers College Club played a game of base-ball on Tuesday afternoon in New-Brunswick, N. J., which was won by the Trenton Club by a score of 23 to 10.

This afternoon there will be a game on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., between the Flyaway Club, of this City, and the Arlington Club, of Brooklyn.

Yesterday about 8,000 persons witnessed the second amateur championship game of the season, which was played at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, between the Union nine, of Newark, and the Hoboken nine of Hoboken, N. J. The game was very exciting up to the sixth inning, neither of the clubs having scored up to that time. In that inning, however, the Unions made four runs, and this gave them the lead, which they kept during the remainder of the game. The Hoboken nine did not score till the ninth inning, when they made three earned runs. The fielding of both clubs was very sharp. McGovern and Cox led at the bat and in the field for the winning club, and Donahoe, McDermot, and McCracken for the Hoboken nine, the last named making two specially fine running catches. Following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	—5
Hoboken	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

ROWING.

A CHAMPION DEFEATED—THREE RACES ON THE HARLEM—CONTEST FOR THE SCOTT MEDAL.

Last Spring Mr. Frank E. Yates, of Grand Haven, Mich., became rather incensed at an article which appeared in a sporting paper written in reply to a question, "Who is the amateur champion of the United States?" a title which Mr. Yates claimed, and which he then stated that he was ready to defend against all comers. Mr. Richard B. Bainbridge, of the Atalanta Boat Club, accepted the challenge, the race yesterday being the result. The conditions of the race were that it should be rowed three miles straightaway, with the tide, but a hard cross wind from the south-east again held back the water, which should have commenced to ebb two hours before, so that it was nearly slack at the hour appointed for the race, but rough, on account of the high wind. The course rowed was from the upper corner of Gates' lumber dock, Morrisiana, to Morris' dock, a distance of about forty feet more than three miles. A perfect start was effected, Yates, who had the choice, taking the Westchester side, Bainbridge on the New-York shore. Every one expected to see a close and exciting race, and when Bainbridge, within the first hundred yards, led his opponent by a quarter length, no importance was attached to this apparent advantage, but when the champion fell two lengths behind at the first half-mile, and four lengths at Florence's dock, the odds, previously on Yates, were quickly reversed, and 100 to 60 was freely offered on Bainbridge, without takers. Yates now commenced to look around often and anxiously, and every time he looked around he lost a stroke. The rest of the race is easily described. Bainbridge increased his lead to fifteen clear lengths, and won in 22:48¼. Yates' time being 23:19¼. The Referee was T. J. Engelhardt; time-keeper, A. S. Swan.

To-day, at 4 o'clock, the double-scull match race between Bainbridge and Smith and Yates and Curtis will be rowed down the river, wind and water permitting.

Immediately after the champion race, the junior scullers of the New-York Rowing Club drew in line at Florence's dock to row the old short mile to the powder schooner. This race was interesting, and resulted in a victory for Mr. Charles Leland, who led Mr. C. D. Ingersoll across the score by three lengths, winning in 6 minutes 50 seconds, Mr. John McKim coming in last, one and a half lengths astern of Mr. Ingersoll.

Next came the one and a half mile race, from the Carmansville dock to the powder schooner, for the Scott medal. The competitors were Mr. Frank Ellison and Mr. Rudolph Shack. Shack went off at a very lively pace, rowing forty-four strokes per minute, which gave him a lead of a quarter length; but at this Ellison held him for a couple of hundred yards, and then, settling down to a long, telling stroke of thirty-eight, cut in ahead of his opponent, with clear water between them. Ere Macomb's Dam Bridge was reached both had crossed the course twice, a high quartering wind making steering rather more of a science than on ordinary occasions. Ellison led Shack through the centre arch of Macomb's Dam Bridge by a half length clear, and then, keeping a fair course along the Westchester shore, opened the gap to a good half dozen lengths, winning, without being pushed to his best, in 11:44½.

The several crews—doubles, pairs, and singles—entered for the Harlem regatta on Saturday next, were out for practice during the afternoon, and their work in practice gives promise of some good sport.

A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.

The Halifax Boat Club, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, abandoning the idea of arranging a boat race with Joseph H. Sadler, the champion of England, have withdrawn the £50 deposited with *Bell's Life*, in London, and have authorized George Brown, of Halifax, to throw down the gauntlet to row a five-mile race with any man in the world for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side. In compliance with the Halifax Boat Club's order, as they arrange all of Brown's matches, the latter issues a challenge to row Evan Morris, of Pittsburg, William Scharff, of Birmingham, Penn., or John Biglin, of New-York, or any man in the world, a five-mile single-scull race for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side and the championship of the world, the race to take place in July, August, or September, at Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John, New-Brunswick, or at Springfield, Mass. If the acceptor agrees to row at either of the first two places Brown will allow expenses, but will demand expenses to row at Springfield, Mass. Brown at present holds the title of champion. He rowed twice for the championship last Summer. The first race was with William Scharff, of Birmingham, Penn., for $2,000, and was easily won by Brown. The last contest was with Evan Morris, of Pittsburg, Penn., distance five miles, for $4,000 and the championship of America, and Brown was again victorious.

A MATCH RACE ON GOWANUS BAY.

The three-mile boat-race in 19-foot working boats, between Richard Hall, of Staten Island, and Stephen W. Purcell, of South Brooklyn, was rowed on Gowanus Bay yesterday afternoon. A large crowd assembled to witness the affair. The men rowed one mile and a half to a stake-boat, and return, for $250 a side. Purcell was the favorite at the start at $50 to $40. At 1:45:30 the boats formed in line, and at 1:47 the referee gave the signal, and the boats started. Hall took the lead at the start, rowing forty strokes per minute, while Purcell rowed thirty-eight. As the boats approached the upper stake-boat Purcell put on a spurt and passed Hall. He kept the lead, in spite of the spurts made by his opponent, and reached the stake-boat at 2:01:30, in 14 minutes and 30 seconds. In turning he upset his boat, and Hall came up at 2:04, making a splendid turn, and rowed home, winning the race. Time, 26:47.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT PATERSON, N. J.

Yesterday was the second day of the meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Park Association, and although it rained heavily in the morning there was a good attendance of spectators. The track was somewhat heavy, and in consequence the time made in the two events was not as fast as generally expected. The first race on the programme was a purse of $500 for horses that had never beaten 2:44, which closed with seven entries, and six of them faced the music when called upon. These were John Haslitt's b. g. Hard Road, E. Campbell's b. g. Joe Platt, J. Scullen's blk. g. Frank, D. Doremus' s. m. Kitty, A. Patterson's ch. m. Lady Burnham, and E. Carpenter's b. g. Jim Decker. There was very little betting indulged in before the first heat, but after Joe Platt won it the speculators took courage, and he was made the favorite at $20 to $13 over the field. He won the second heat after a good contest with Frank, and he became a still better favorite at $20 to $8. In the third heat, however, Hard Road came to the front, but Joe Platt remained the favorite at 2 to 1 over the field. The fourth heat was also captured by Hard Road, when the betting ceased, for the knowing ones were in doubt. The next heat settled the question, for Hard Road had the foot of his competitors, and won a good race.

SUMMARY.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION, PATERSON, N. J.—Second day of the June meeting, Wednesday, June 23.—Purse $500, for horses that had never beaten 2:44; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $275 to first horse, $150 to second, and $75 to third.

J. Haslitt's b. g. Hard Road	4	3	1	1	1
E. Campbell's b. g. Joe Platt	1	1	4	3	3
J. Scullen's blk. g. Frank	3	2	2	2	4
D. Doremus' s. m. Kitty	5	5	5	4	2
A. Patterson's ch. m. Lady Burnham	2	4	3	5	dis
E. Carpenter's b. g. Jim Decker	6	dis.			
J. V. Ryerson's blk. h. Mingo	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:18	2:38
Second heat	38	1:18	2:40
Third heat	39	1:17	2:40
Fourth heat	40	1:22	2:44
Fifth heat	41	1:22	2:41

THE 2:39 PURSE.

The second race of the day was the purse of $700 for horses that had never beaten 2:39, which had six entries, and the following four started, viz.: J. H. Goldsmith's b. g. Beatman, A. H. Snyder's ch. c. Andrew, John Splan's br. s. Compeer, and T. H. Shepherd's b. m. Rosie. There was but little betting before the start. In the first heat Beatman and Andrew finished together, making a dead heat, when Beatman became the favorite at two to one over the entire field. He then went off and won three heats in succession, taking the race.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $700, for horses that had never beaten 2:39; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $350 to first horse, $250 to second, and $100 to third:

J. H. Goldsmith's b. g. Beatman	0	1	1	1
A. H. Snyder's ch. s. Andrew	0	4	2	2
John Splan's br. s. Compeer	3	2	3	4
T. H. Shepherd's b. m. Rosie	4	3	4	3
Bogert & Robertson's b. m. Bluestone Maid	dr.			
B. Colesbeck's blk. g. George Ray	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:18	2:38
Second heat	40	1:18	2:38½
Third heat	38	1:18	2:38
Fourth heat	40	1:19	2:39

TROTTING IN MICHIGAN.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 23.—The third annual meeting of the East Saginaw Driving Park Association opened yesterday. The first race was for a purse of $1,000, for three-minute horses. There were thirteen entries, and nine started. The race was won by Mambrino Warner; General Mac was second. Time, 2:28¾, 2:31¾, 2:34, 2:31½, 2:34.

The second race was for a premium of $1,500, for 2:30 horses. There were sixteen entries, and twelve started. The race was won by Lady Star; Brown Dick was second. Time, 2:24½, 2:24¼, 2:24¼, 2:26¾. The third race, a running race, was won by Jig, in two straight heats. The time of both heats was 1:45¼.

RACING AT WATERTOWN, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 23.—In the 2:50 race to-day Blue Mare, owned by O. H. Wood, of Knoxville, Penn., won in three straight heats. Time, 2:35½, 2:40¾, 2:39. Feek's Major Lambert, of Syracuse, second. Maggie B., of Waddington, and Flora, of Watertown, divide the third and fourth money.

In the sweepstakes between White's Jack Draper, of Watertown, and Dan Ackerman's George F. Smith, of Syracuse, Draper won easily in three straight heats. Time, 2:3½, 2:40, 2:41.

To-morrow the hurdle race occurs for which there are a large number of entries from Canada and Saratoga.

TWEED IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

HE RESTS AFTER HIS EXCITEMENT—THE DIFFICULTY OF RAISING $3,000,000 BAIL —THE MOVEMENTS OF HIS COUNSEL.

The excitement attending his release from the Penitentiary and the legal proceedings which followed wearied Tweed very much. Deputy Sheriff McGonigle says that his prisoner did not sleep from the time he left Blackwell's Island until he was placed in the keeping of Wardens Dunbar and Gardner, at his present quarters in Ludlow Street Jail. Yesterday everybody was denied access to him except his counsel and the members of his family. Nearly all of his lawyers visited him except David Dudley Field, who is not in the City. His former secretary, Foster Dewey, called upon him in the morning, and his son Richard M. Tweed in the afternoon. The former made a short visit, but the latter remained with his father for some time. Among the very few incidents of any interest at Ludlow Street Jail during the day, was the appearance of the Ring plumber Keyser in the neighborhood. He drove past the Prison in a light wagon, and it was remarked by those who saw him that he looked neither to right nor left, seemingly oblivious of his proximity to his friend of former days. Tweed, it is said, will do everything in his power to obtain the $3,000,000 bail, in default of which he is now imprisoned on the civil suit, and every facility will be accorded to him by the Sheriff. Meanwhile the latter will keep a close watch over his movements, and should it be deemed necessary for him to leave the prison at any time to arrange matters with persons willing to become his bondsmen, he will be guarded by Deputy Sheriffs. It is believed to be doubtful that he will be able to raise the bail required.

On Tuesday next, at 11 A. M., a motion by Tweed's counsel to quash all the indictments standing against him, except, perhaps, the one recently found by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, will be heard, in accordance with the order of Judge Brady made yesterday. The hearing of the motion is set down for this early date because, as is stated in the order, "the expiration of the statute of limitations in a short time, as appears from the statements of counsel for the people renders it necessary that the motion to quash" the old indictments "should be made at once." If the motion to be made is successful, time will still be left for further action by the people before the close of the June term of the courts.

When the order of Judge Brady, above referred to, was made, Judge Donohue granted an order in the $6,000,000 civil suit against Tweed, requiring the plaintiffs (the people) to show cause on Monday next, at 11 A. M., why the order of arrest issued against the defendant in this suit should not be vacated; or, if that was refused, why the amount of bail should not be reduced or "other and further" relief granted. The reasons set forth by counsel, upon which the Judge granted the order, was that the defendant has been already arrested and held to bail in $1,000,000, at the suit of the same plaintiff, for the same cause of action; that the order of arrest was made while other actions for the same cause were pending, in one of which the defendant was still under bail to the amount of $1,000,000; that the papers on which the order was granted were not sufficiently or properly verified; that no cause of action in favor of the plaintiff is shown by the complaint or the papers on which the order was granted; that the papers in this and the other action, between the same parties, show that the amount of bail in the present case was oppressive and an abuse of the process of the court; that to attach all the defendant's property, and at the same time hold him to bail in $3,000,000, or any other large sum, is equivalent to perpetual imprisonment, and an act of oppression intolerable in any country, and utterly at war with the spirit of our institutions; that the bail would be excessive, supposing a good cause of action to be shown, and no constitutional provision to exist in respect to bail; the amount of bail is excessive and prohibited by the Constitution; and that for other reasons the order of the court should be vacated, or, if that be refused, the bail should be reduced to a moderate sum, and such as the defendant may be supposed able to give.

Inquiry was made at the office of David Dudley Field, but he was absent, and his partner, Mr. Dudley Field, would give no positive information in relation to the proposed movements of Tweed's counsel. The reporter was left to infer, however, from what he said, that the proceedings commenced for a vacation of the order of arrest or a reduction of the bail in the civil suit would be pushed vigorously in the court on Monday, and that a strong effort would be made to quash the indictment against their client on Tuesday. Tweed's friends refuse to state who will probably sign his bail bonds, but among the rumors afloat in regard to the matter is one that Jay Gould will be among the number.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT SEA CLIFF.

The grand musical festival to be held at Sea Cliff has been postponed. It will take place during August, beginning on the 17th and ending on the 31st. Mr. Henry C. Camp is the Secretary of the Board of Managers, having charge of all the preliminaries of the festival, the programme of which will be as follows: A grand chorus, comprising as many singers as can be accommodated on the occasion, will be organized at the opening of the session. The chorus will be conducted by Mr. Carl Zerrahn, conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, of the Harvard Symphony Concerts, and the great choruses of the Peace Jubilees of 1869 and 1872, assisted by talented artists, who will preside at the great organ built expressly for the occasion. The whole will be under the direction of Dr. Eben Tourjée, Dean of the College of Music of Boston University. Distinguished soloists, both vocal and instrumental, will be present and contribute to the interest of the festival. Lectures upon sacred music will be delivered by eminent clergymen and others more directly interested in the art. The music sung will consist of the following variety: church music, selected from the works of the best composers, glees, madrigals, part songs, opera choruses, and an entire oratorio. There will be three sessions daily during the week, of two hours each, two of which will consist of instruction and thorough drilling in each of the various departments of music above named. Messrs. Tourjée and Zerrahn will conduct these sessions.

A SLANDERED HOTEL-KEEPER'S SUIT.

A suit is now on trial in the Superior Court, Part II, before Judge Freedman and a jury, in which Edward A. Darrell seeks to recover from Joseph McKim, $25,000 damages for slander. It appears by the testimony thus far that plaintiff, in November, 1872, kept the St. James Hotel, at Far Rockaway, and was then burned out. The defendant circulated the rumor that plaintiff had set fire to the premises for the purpose of obtaining the insurance thereon. The defense is, that the alleged slanderous expression had not been made with malice but that defendant uttered the language in a moment of excitement, he having an adjoining building, and merely repeated what had come to him as a current rumor; and, in support of the truth of this rumor, it was stated by defendant's counsel that, however innocent of the charge attributed to him the plaintiff might be, he had at least been unfortunate in the matter of fires—having been five times burned out, and four of these times at Rockaway. The trial is still on.

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE ON LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning a lad in the employ of Mr. Rhodes, residing near the Alley, Flushing, Long Island, while passing through Rhodes' woods, about half a mile north of Hinsdale Station, on Stewart's Central Railroad, in pursuit of some strayed cattle, discovered the body of a man hanging to the limb of a tree, some fifteen feet from the ground. The man was apparently about fifty years of age, and was dressed in the height of fashion, with black broadcloth suit, black silk hat, and black kid gloves. The body was badly decomposed, hardly more than the skeleton remaining, and had evidently been hanging for a number of weeks, or perhaps months. The discovery was made in the densest part of the woods, as though the man desired that his body should remain undiscovered. Coroner Reimer, of Flushing, will hold an inquest to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Schneider, aged forty years, committed suicide by shooting himself, in his room at French's Hotel yesterday evening.

The steamer Scythia, which sailed for Queenstown and Liverpool yesterday, carried 22,871 letters and forty-four bags of newspapers.

The Church of the Good Shepherd will hold a grand festival on the grounds of Mrs. J. M. Cooper, corner of McDonough street and Stuyvesant avenue, this afternoon, from 1 to 10 o'clock.

The New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb will hold the closing exercises of the academic year at the Institution this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Tarrytown special, which leaves Thirtieth street at 10 o'clock, will stop at the Institution, returning at 5 o'clock.

The Commissioners of Parks opened the following bids yesterday: New roof for the music pavilion in Central Park, A. J. Campbell, $2,556; George Fisher & Brother, $2,150. For erecting frame building for animals, P. B. McEntyre, $3,700; J. D. Vanderver, $4,250; J. B. Donvan, $3,493.

The steam-ship Merrimac, bringing the mails from Rio Janeiro, which was due on Saturday, arrived yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M. The steam-ship Ontario will sail for the same port to-day at 9 o'clock A. M. The regular mail will be closed at the Post Office at 7 o'clock, and the supplemental mail at 8 o'clock at the same place.

The body of John F. Alger, of No. 377 Eighth street, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 4, who fell overboard and was drowned on the 16th inst. while attempting to jump on board the Harlem boat Sylvan Glen as it was leaving the slip at the foot of Eleventh street, East River, was found yesterday at the foot of Ninth street, East River, and was removed to his late residence for inquest.

The annual celebration of the festival of St. John the Baptist will be held by Ancient Lodge of Perfection Ancient Accepted Rite, at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, to-night. Judge Josiah H. Drummond, 33°, of Portland, Me., Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the North, will preside.

The English yacht Octavia, which was seized a few days ago on suspicion of being a Cuban vessel carrying contraband of war, and subsequently released, sailed last evening from Stapleton for her destination. She was detained at quarantine for several days in order to have some repairs done to her engines, and while there she was closely watched by persons on two tugs, which laid alongside her during the night.

The rates charged by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company on Central American freights were advanced twenty-eight per cent. day before yesterday. These rates comprise all the local business from Europe going through Panama to points in Central America and the Pacific Coast, but have nothing to do with the through rates charged on goods going from this port.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was held yesterday, to authorize the Vice President of the company to sign a letter of attorney, empowering their agent in London to execute a contract with the Colonial Government of Australia for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Australia. The power of attorney will be sent to England by telegraph to-day.

At a meeting of the German Saloon-keepers' Central Organization last night, it was determined not to carry the case of Sigismund Schwab, who was tried and sentenced to fine and imprisonment for refusing to take out a license for the sale of beer, to the Court of Appeals, but to apply to the Governor for his pardon, and Messrs. Major, Sauer, Martin, Nachtman, and Mahlinger, were appointed to prepare and circulate for signatures a petition to that effect.

It is understood that Mr. P. Schuloff, of the firm of P. Schuloff & Co., appealed yesterday from the appraisement of his goods, made by the Custom-house examiners and mercantile experts Deputy Collector Phelps being of the opinion that the case did not come under the rule regulating appeals from appraisements, decided to turn the whole matter over to the United States District Attorney, in order that he might bring suit in the different cases.

BROOKLYN.

There were 142 cases of contagious diseases reported to the health authorities for the week ending June 19. Of these thirty-eight were cases of diphtheria and forty-one of small-pox.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday Francis Kelly and William Wilson were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years for burglary. Mary A. Lemon, sixteen years old, was convicted of grand larceny, and sent to the House of Refuge.

On Dec. 13, 1873, a collision took place on the East River between the ferry-boat Gerard Stuyvesant and the sloop Gold Leaf, and the owners of the sloop libeled the ferry-boat for damages. Yesterday Judge Benedict, in the United States District Court, dismissed the libel, with costs.

Motion was made yesterday before Judge Pratt, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to have the third trial of Mrs. Sarah C. Merrigan for the murder of Miss Margaret Hamill set down for to-day. Counsel for the prisoner opposed the motion, and, after some argument, the trial was set down for the October term.

A great part of the clerical force in the Controller's office is now engaged in preparing the warrants for the semi-annual interest on the city debt, payable on the 1st of July next. The interest on the coupon bonds is payable at the Nassau Bank, and on the registered bonds at the office of the Controller and Treasurer.

Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., will lecture on the life and services of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, this evening at 8 o'clock. Prof. John M. Loretz will preside at the organ. The meeting is under the auspices of Rankin Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic. Hon. Stewart L. Woodford will preside.

The Board of Health, as reorganized by Assemblyman McGroarty's bill, which was signed on Monday by the Governor, will consist of three members—the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Police, and a physician who has practiced for ten years in this city, to be appointed by the Mayor. Dr. Creamer, of the Eastern District, is urged by the Democratic politicians as the third member of the board.

A new Congregational Church is about to be established by the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church Society, and for that purpose Messrs. Hayne, Shoudey, and Brigham have been appointed to secure a suitable place of meeting and supply of the pulpit. The society is anxious to purchase the Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian Church, which is for sale.

In 1857 George Thomas, a married man and a resident of New-York, deserted his wife, and, changing his name to George R. Bowdry, removed to Williamsburg, where he married a young girl named Billings, she being unaware of the fact that he was already a married man. Thomas died in 1868, and his second wife administered his estate. Yesterday, on motion of counsel, Surrogate Veeder revoked the letters of administration granted to the second wife and ordered an accounting of the estate.

LONG ISLAND.

The inquest in the case of Patrick McGrath, who shot and instantly killed Peter Kain at Hunter's Point, on Sunday last, while playing penny-ante, has been adjourned to Friday evening. Further developments during the past two days tend to show that the shooting was malicious. McGrath bears a bad reputation, and is known by the Police as a noted thief.

Yesterday was a gala day in Long Island City, it being the occasion of the opening of the first railroad in the city. At 3:30 P. M. a party of invited guests left the Hunter's Point Ferry in cars richly decorated and drawn by four horses, and proceeded first to Ravenswood, thence to Ninety-second Street Ferry, Astoria, thence to the Government works at Hell Gate, thence to Bowry Bay, and finally to Steinway's Settlement. The road was built under great discouragement, and without public aid, by Messrs. Freeman and Wool. Its President is Mr. Pliny Freeman; the Treasurer is Mr. J. M. Freeman, and the Directors, Messrs. P. Freeman, J. M. Freeman, J. W. Wool, John G. Freeman, W. S. Wool, C. W. Beebe, William Bridge, and Thomas Darragh.

STATEN ISLAND.

An English dramatic performance will be given this evening at the club-rooms at Richmond Road, Stapleton, by a number of leading New-York artists from the various theatres in that City.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of New-Brighton, held at the village hall, the Clerk presented a financial statement of the condition of the village up to June 1. The receipts for the year were $64,631 76; expenses, $50,520 99, leaving a balance of $14,110 99. The balance of debt on the village hall is $29,000.

Thousands of lives are daily risked on the bay by the racing of the steamers Thomas Collyer, of the North Shore Ferry Company, and the D. R. Martin, of the Garner Company. On the 5 o'clock trip on Tuesday last both boats detained their passengers to witness a race between them, their course being down the bay, thence off Stapleton, and back to Robbin's Reef. The Collyer proved the victor, having given the Martin a start of a quarter of a mile.

NEW-JERSEY.

By the provisions of a law passed by the last Legislature one of the two Freeholders elected from the Sixth District of Hudson County was to reside in Jersey City, and the other in Bayonne. Mr. Mullaney and Mr. Van Horne, both residents of Bayonne, received the highest number of votes, and the Board of Canvassers declared them elected, but Mr. Wilbur N. Wickham, who resides in Jersey City, and who received the next highest number of votes, claimed that he was elected in accordance with the provisions of the new law. He, therefore, appealed to the Supreme Court, and yesterday a decision was given at Trenton in his favor.

As several workmen were engaged in repairing a steam-boat cylinder at Hewes & Phillip's factory, in Newark, yesterday, some water inside generated steam, causing an explosion. One man named Thomas Crane was killed, having his arm torn off and abdomen torn open. Three other men were badly injured.

William Wendt, of Hoboken, has been arrested and held in $2,000 bail to answer a charge of assault and battery on John Donohue. It seems that Donohue was paying a visit to Mrs. William J. Letts, a widow who keeps a saloon in Hoboken, and with whom Wendt is in love, when the latter entered the room and threatened him with a revolver. Donohue drew a revolver to defend himself, and Wendt fled, but returned in a short time, and creeping up behind Donohue, dealt him a heavy blow on the head with a slung-shot. Donohue is not dangerously injured.

Martin Funcheon, a clerk of election in the Fourth Ward of Hoboken, and who was implicated with Councilman Dwyer and Smith Howell in the theft of the poll-book on election day, was called for trial yesterday morning, but failed to respond, and his bail was declared forfeited. The fate of Dwyer and Howell, who were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine of $100 each, doubtless frightened him, and he was afraid to risk a trial. He was bailed in the sum of $1,000, John Torpey, of Hoboken, being his surety.

THE NEW-YORK FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

BIENNIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD—INVENTORY OF ITS PROPERTY—$190,000 VOTED FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

On the 9th inst. the biennial meeting of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters was held, to take action in regard to the expenses and other matters connected with the operations of the Fire Patrol for the ensuing two years. At these biennial meetings each insurance company doing business in this City has a right to be represented, whether its officers or agents are members of the board or not, and each is entitled to one vote. At the meeting in question, on motion of Mr. Edwin Driggs, President of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, and who is not a member of the board, it was decided that the meeting be adjourned to meet on the 23d inst., in order that an inventory of the property of the Fire Patrol, and a list of its expenses, together with the salaries paid the officers and employés, might be furnished to each member for examination. Pursuant to adjournment the meeting was held yesterday, Mr. Edgar W. Crowell, the President of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, in the chair. Printed inventories were furnished in accordance with the resolution. By them it appears that the property contained in the rooms occupied by the board and owned by the corporation, consisting of furniture, pictures, books, maps, and other things, amounts to $7,270 28 in value. The inventory and valuation of the property in the possession of the Fire Patrol, belonging to the board, shows the following: Real estate, owned in fee, quarters of the Upper Patrol, Thirtieth street, $20,000; building used for quarters of Central Patrol, at No. 31 Great Jones street, on leased ground, three years unexpired, with condition of one-half value of improvements to be allowed, $5,000; miscellaneous property, consisting of houses, apparatus, furniture, tools, stationery, supplies, &c., $17,911; total, $42,911. The number of men in the Fire Patrol service and the amount of salaries paid in the aggregate per annum are as follows:

Secretary of Committee	$1,000 00
Superintendent	5,000 00
Three Captains, $2,100 each	6,300 00
Three Assistant Captains, $1,500 each	4,500 00
Engineer	1,400 00
Eighteen permanent men, $1,200 each	21,600 00
Thirty-one auxiliary men, $1 50 per night	16,972 50
Cover-mender	1,200 00
Total	$57,972 50

An appropriation of $190,000 to meet the expenses of the next two years was asked. This was objected to at first, but was finally allowed, after some discussion. Upon motion, it was then decided that a committee of five gentlemen, not members of the Board of Fire Underwriters, but who contribute to the general expenses as members of insurance companies, should be appointed to act with the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Chairman of the Fire Patrol Committee, and the Treasurer of the Board of Fire Underwriters, to investigate and report upon the expenditures of the board, and that the meeting should be adjourned subject to the call of this committee. Following are the names of the gentlemen appointed on the committee: Edwin Driggs, President of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; Thomas Jeremiah, President of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company; Thomas L. Thornell, Secretary of the American Fire Insurance Company; James H. Pinckney, President of the Relief Fire Insurance Company, and Hiram Forrester, President of the Broadway Fire Insurance Company.

AN HONOR TO ROSCOE CONKLING.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling has, in reply to a request from the founders of a new club in the Fifteenth Assembly District to allow the use of his name in the title of the organization, penned the following letter:

Joseph Heine, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: Absence from home and other causes have belated my acknowledgment of your courteous note of the 9th inst., and I beg you to pardon the delay. You say the citizens of the Fifteenth Assembly District have organized a club "for the purpose of propagating pure Republican principles" and you add, "Such as I have always advocated." You apprise me that it is proposed to name the club after me.

Without knowing the special objects in view, if there be special objects, I of course regard it an honor that a body of my fellow-citizens, comprising men like yourself, deem my name worthy to be borne as the designation of an association designed to promote principles and measures which I firmly believe essential to the preservation and advancement of the true interests of our country. Begging you and your associates to receive my thanks for this proffered honor, I readily consent to give my name to a movement which I cannot doubt is intended to conserve the harmony and usefulness of the great party which has achieved so much, and which I regard as the destined instrument of good government and progress in the future.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

UTICA, June 21, 1875.

A NEW OCEAN LINE BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL.

Negotiations are now pending between the Inman and Canton Steam-ship Companies for the lease by the latter of several steamers belonging to the former line, and which it is willing to temporarily part with owing to the slackness of business in the steam-ship line between this port and Liverpool. The Canton Company intends to ply its vessels between Baltimore and Liverpool, believing that there is sufficient business to be transacted between those two cities to pay a profit. As an experiment, they will lease but two of the Inman vessels, but should the scheme turn out successfully, others will be put on and a regular service commenced. The Canton Company are assured that the venture will succeed so far as the outward trips are concerned, but the officers are a little dubious as to the freight to be received on the homeward voyages.

RAPID TRANSIT INTERESTS.

No further action has been taken in regard to the Husted Rapid Transit bill. Mayor Wickham has not yet received a copy of the certified bill from the Secretary of State, and until that arrives he will not take any steps toward the appointment of the five Commissioners provided for by the act. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company will take no measures toward extending their road from its present terminus to Fifty-ninth street, as proposed, until the appointment of the Commissioners provided for in the Husted bill.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Christopher Townsend, of Newport, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. John H. Upshur, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Gen. William F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, is at the New-York Hotel.

Frederick Billings, of Vermont, and H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Brevoort House.

Edwin Booth, the tragedian, and H. T. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; ex-Gov. Eliphalet Trask, of Massachusetts, and Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia; William Bross, of Chicago, and R. R. Bridgers, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

MASONIC CENTENNIAL.

BOSTON, June 23.—The centennial of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Colored Masons, having jurisdiction over several lodges throughout the country, will be celebrated to-morrow. Representatives from ten or twelve States are here, and the event will be celebrated with considerable ceremony. A business convention of the delegates was held to-day.

RAPID TRANSIT ACHIEVED!—A matter of congratulation to the progressive. This and the "Alaska Cassimere," the dashingly-elegant Summer Hat for gentlemen, introduced by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway and the Fifth Avenue Hotel, are topics of town talk. Deal at Knox's.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steamship Scythia, for Liverpool.—Mr. Thorneycroft, Mrs. Griswold, Miss L. Griswold, Mr. Walker, Mr. McVickar, A. Marks, Cecil Standish, John B. Speers, Miss McVickar, Miss Whitney and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Ingerich and child, Master Edward Pierrepont, Mrs. Pierrepont, G. Del Corral, J. O. Hall, Mrs. Bristow and son, Miss Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stoughton, Miss H. Lane, B. R. Winthrop, Dr. H. B. Sands and wife and two children, Mr. and Mrs. John Shillits, Miss Shillits, Miss Gaff, Miss Virginia Northrop, G. H. Warren, Jr., Pedro Lledos, Rev. E. J. Nevin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Olivera and infant, Miss A. Sackett, Mr. Rojas, C. Alvargonzales, E. Molino, Miss Fanny Atwood, Miss Taft, Mrs. Low, Miss Low, Mr. Schenck and three Misses Schenck, G. W. Tucker, L. J. Atwood, Joseph Fox, William D. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowers Lee and two children, Gen. McDowall, Miss McDowall, Miss Jeannette McDowall and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. Adair, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan H. Sharpless, Mrs. S. M. Fox, Mrs. William M. Ellicott, Jr., R. C. Sage, Miss Annie Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Soulard, Miss Sarah Fox, Miss Hannah Fox, Miss Sabin, W. R. Thurston, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ross. J. Sabin, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Glenn, Miss J. E. Turner, Miss J. A. Turner, G. T. Davison, E. M. Davison, Miss Abbey Hussey, Mrs. E. A. Packer, Miss C. Moffat, Miss M. Moffat, Thomas B. Homer, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Harris, Fred. H. Harris, Miss Lutie H. Harris, J. Strahan, Mrs. Strahan and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Amos C. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cone, Dr. E. S. Peck and wife, Miss Maria C. Benton, Miss Lucy R. Caole and maid-servant, John Miller, Walter H. Judson, B. T. Cable, Mr. Hutton, ex-Gov. James E. English, Henry F. English, A. J. Gove, H. B. Garland, C. Penniman, H. Charnock, W. B. Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. J. Poliedo and child, H. Michaels, W. T. Jennison, Mr. and Mrs. G. Collins, W. H. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Paterache, W. S. Brackett, W. A. Giles, Horatio W. Preston, James Thompson W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomson, Rev. and Mrs. J. Thomson and infant, A. Rosenfeld, Joanna Robinson, John Moulson, Isaac Bell, Jr.; Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell and maid, A. Barnwell, Mr. Carville, Miss Carville, C. J. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Howard and two infants, Mrs. Whiting, Miss Poett, Elisha Riggs, William Riggs, H. A. Johnson, Miss S. Morrow, Miss R. Morrow, John Hutchinson, Jr., J. Townsend French, Richard Palin, Thomas F. Palin, Mr. Salmond, J. S. Oakford, Mr. Kelson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.—Mrs. E. M. Scott, Miss Gerald, Henry Bowler, Miss W. Mullin, Miss A. R. Stickney, Mrs. E. Smith, Rev. R. G. Wilder, wife, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Rennais, T. M. Thomas, C. H. Wright, Dr. A. E. Heighway, John Pinder, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ruband, Mr. Bennett, Miss Bennett, I. T. Hellmuth, Hirsch Gellan, David Evans, James Paterson, H. Meisner, Miss Annie Burns, Commander C. H. Cushman.

In steam-ship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Dr. Frederick D. Prince, wife and child, Dr. William F. Waugh, Albert B. Willetts, Frank A. Hoffman, Asa M. Mattie, Octavio B. Silvia, Alfred Taylor, Samuel Larton, William G. Eichelburger, George P. Popular, Charles A. Baucher, Joseph M. Partridge, Col. Horatio A. Dupay. *From Bahia.*—John Kimkih. *From Pernambuco.*—John W. Means, Charles H. Spear, Edward H. Willis, John E. Starr. *From St. Thomas.*—Pietro Baccei, wife and child, Rev. Dr. James Bovelli and wife, Judge James Armstrong, Miss Mary Bovelli, child and nurse, H. Nasquez, D. Boscarar and son, Pedro Cebanon, J. G. Cole, S. Gallardo, D. Cabrera, John H. Dunstan, C. R. Leaycraft, D. Franceschei, Henry Levi.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. W. B. Miles, Col. J. F. Brown, wife, infant, and servant, Capt. T. B. Stone, Gen. A. Dickerson, Mrs. Freedenberg, Mrs. M. Booth, Mrs. A. Lee and child, A. F. Colcord and wife, Mrs. Burton, Miss Babbett, Mrs. Philps, Mrs. Magnus, Mrs. K. Moor, R. B. Hillyard, Miss E. J. Baxter, Mrs. L. S. Russell, Mrs. H. F. Grant, Miss S. A. Grant, John Kerrigan, E. Bissell, H. E. Josselyn, Miss Riche, Mrs. Thompson, G. W. Jones, Capt. S. Maher, J. A. Gummond, Miss O. Thompson, M. Hennessy, wife, and four children, J. C. Bucker, T. Bozeman, T. A. Dwight, Alton Gibbs, J. P. Whitter, Mrs. Summer, Mrs. J. Goett, infant and nurse, Miss Cardinal, Mr. Sheppard and wife, Martin Gaunon, A. W. Downs, M. Oliver, J. McNair, Thomas Cohoes, George Says, Miss W. H. Roberts, Miss E. T. Baker, A. Yates, Miss Mary Sumner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon rises 11:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:26 | Gov. Island.12:15 | Hell Gate...1:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, June 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Annie Stein, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ship Robert Lees, (Br.,) Rose, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Gazelle, Duntze, Point-a-Pitre, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Samuele, (Ital.,) Rollo, Bristol, England, J. C. Seager; Gaeta, (Ital.,) Ottoni, Gloucester, England, Lauro, Storey & Co.; Josephine Martin, Fosgreen, Naples.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana June 19, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Genoa May 5, Leghorn 8th, Naples 22d, Messina 24th, Palermo June 1, and Gibraltar 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool June 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 865 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. June 17, lat. 44 05, lon. 47 03, sighted and bore up to a dismantled vessel, and on boarding found her to be the bark Rogate, of Arendal, hence for Konigsberg, water-logged and abandoned, (before reported;) 20th, 4:40 P. M., passed a National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Merrimack, Wier, Rio Janeiro May 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco June 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 15th, with mdse. and 40 passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Emma C. Litchfield, (of Rockland,) Hayden, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to John S. Ingraham & Co.

Bark Egbert Mills, (of Yarmouth,) Colombo March 7, with mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 22, St. Helena May 9, and crossed the equator 23d in lon. 26; May 5, lat. 20 11 S., lon. 10 30 W., spoke bark Emperor, (Br.,) from Coconada for Havre, 78 ds. out.

Bark Agil, (of Bermuda,) Hill, Santos 61 ds. via Hampton Roads, with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Middleton & Co.

Bark St. Christopher, Krohn, Cork 52 ds., via Philadelphia, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Industrie, (Norw.,) Larsen, Bordeaux 43 ds., with mdse. to Daniel St. Amaut & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Springbok, (of Dundee,) Isles, Algoa Bay 65 ds., with wool, &c., to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Vergen de Montserrat, (Span.,) Font, Havana 13 ds. in ballast, to E. Puig & Co. June 22, 30 miles S. from the Highlands, was run into by steam-ship City of Mexico, hence for Havana, carrying away jibboom, bowsprit, cutwater, and head-gear.

Brig Julia Lingley, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jones, St. Jago 23 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. June 5, in Crooked Island Passage, saw a brig steering S. W., showing a white flag with letter W in it; supposed one of Waydell's.

Brig Ernestine, (of Portland,) Knight, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Gomez, Rionda & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Stella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kay, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Adeline Richardson, Drisko, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Mattie A. Franklin, (of Boston,) Jones, Padluch, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Newburg Plaster and Cement Co.—vessel to H. P. Brown; is bound to Newburgh.

Schr. Monadnock, (of Newburyport,) Hughes, Cat Island 8 ds., with pines to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Sarah A. Haine, Brown, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Morning Star, Hains, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. C. C. Warren, (of Gloucester,) Smith, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Azelda and Laura, Jorgensen, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to William E. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Barnett Jones, (of Staten Island,) Crittenden, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. S. A. Farwell, (of St. George, Me.,) Dizer, Aguadilla, P. R., 2 ds., with sugar to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Orvetta, (of New-Haven,) Hervey, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Alice B. Gardner, Gott, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to E. L. Mayo—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Florence and Lillian, Smith, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Wilson Godfrey—vessel to Warren Ray & Co.

Schr. Addie Fuller, (of Boston,) Henderson, St. Pierre 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Sunbeam, Kain, Port Antonio, Jam., 20 ds., with fruit to Robt. Stinson—vessel to master.

Schr. Atta, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Kirkpatrick, Arroyo 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Cumberland, (of Portland,) Webber, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. C. Hall, Abdell, Virginia.

Schr. Norman, (of Eastport,) Smith, Salt Cay, T. I. 10 ds., with salt to J. P. & C. C. Robinson—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. J. H. DeWolf, (of Providence,) Thatcher, Cardenas, 10 ds., with sugar to Gossier & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. J. G. Craig, (of Portland,) Woodbury, Utilla 14 ds., with fruit to William Douglass & Co.—vessel to B. J. Weuberg.

Schr. Miantonomah, (of Newburyport,) Hughes, Cat Island, 8 ds., with pines to William Douglass & Co., was incorrectly reported as schr. Monadnock.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Henry H. Pitts, French, Virginia.

Schr. Thomas R. Woolley, Osborn, Virginia.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, Baltimore.

Schr. Moonlight, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. John Young, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Jane, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. Ario Pardee, Bishop, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Arnold, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John E. Hurst, Cook, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy Church, Price, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hester and Sarah, Potter, New-Bedford.

Schr. Louisa Francis, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jennie C. Russ, Morton, Somerset.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Somerset.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Lord, Somerset.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Hawkins, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma M. Barter, Lamphear, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eloise, Herrick, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence, for Wilmington, Del.

Schr. Fashion, Morton, Providence.

Schr. Maria Louise, Evarts, Providence.

Schr. Benj. English, Chase, Wareham.

Schr. Richard Law, Hawkins, Wareham.

Schr. Mist, Chauncey, Fall River.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Memento, Todd, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Smith, New Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Steelman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles Lovering, Hall, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. Applegate, Stevens, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dolly Varden, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Scud, Muncy, New-Haven.

Schr. J. P. Hazard, Chase, Stonington.

Schr. John Mettler, Jones, Stonington.

Schr. Old Zach. Lyons, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Willey, Willey, New-London, for Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Velocipede, Sharp, Deer Isle, with fish to Chapman & Storey.

Schr. Forest Home, Kent, Roslyn.

Schr. Marshall O. Wells, Case, Greenpoint.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Pinney, New-Bedford.

Schr. Martha P. King, Bivens, Hartford.

Schr. Francis, Ryder, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Billow, Ferguson, Norwich, for Trenton.

Schr. Jas. E. Watts, Watts, Norwich, for Trenton.

Schr. Alice and Fanny, Parker, Bridgeport, for Trenton.

Schr. Natalie, Holmes, Newburyport, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. Evarts, Jackson, Boston, for Rondout.

WIND—Sunset, light S.; thick fog outside.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Scythia, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; bark Homeward Bound, for Havre.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, June 20.—Arr. schr. Ocean Lily, (Br.,) Reddy, Kingston, Jam.

Sld. 21st, bark Vibilia, (Br.,) Coffin, New-York.

HAVANA, June 21.—Arr. brig Rhone, (Br.,) Roberts, Glace Bay; 22d, steamer Georgia, Morton, New-York; schrs. Mary Chilton, Punta Cartas; Charles A. Bovey, (Br.,) Newport, Eng., via Fayal.

SAGUA, June 21.—Arr. brig T. C. Jones, (Br.,) St. Thomas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

United States steamer Brooklyn, flag-ship of South American Squadron, Rear Admiral William E. Leroy, was at Rio Janeiro May 26. Health of officers and crew excellent. Steamer Monongahela was cruising south, and United States steamer Wasp was on duty in River Platte.

United States light-house steamer Fern, Wright, from Key West and Norfolk, arr. to-day.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 23.—Sld. for United States ports, Vernon, Northern Chief late Nepigon; Berteux, Falken, Kong Carl, Andrew Lovitt, Iris, Capt. Pfeiffer; Ocean, Capt. Gardes; Industrie, Capt. Hilken; Tuisko, Martha.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Chas. Platt, Minerva.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., Soderhamn.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Mac Callum, More St. Louis, San Marcus, Lake Superior, Evangeline, Cebele, Cosmos, Janneje, Inverness, the last two in the Channel.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Cathcart, Oliver Emery, Ravenscrag, Star of Bengal, Kent, Wasdale, Testi Dubrovacki, Giulio.

QUEENSTOWN, June 23.—The Cunard line steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Moreland, from Boston June 12, for Liverpool arr. here Monday evening at 9 o'clock.

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743 AND 745 BROADWAY.
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19 MAIDEN LANE.
ARTISTIC POTTERY AND GLASS WARE,
TIFFANY & CO.,
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OPTICIANS—SPECTACLES, OPERA-GLASSES, &c.,
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
601 BROADWAY AND
942 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
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913 BROADWAY.
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